

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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LEADERS JOIN IN OBSERVANCE OF TURKEY'S NATIONAL DAY

Message to Kenan Evren

AU282141 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Kenan Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey: Your national holiday, the anniversary of the declaration of the Republic of Turkey gives me the pleasure to send you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and myself, cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the friendly Turkish people and yours personally. I express the conviction that the friendly relations between Albania and Turkey will continually develop in the future for the well-being of our two peoples.

Turkish Embassy Reception

AU292240 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception this evening on the occasion of Turkey's national holiday. The reception was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha; Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Nesip Ibrahim, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, and other guests. Heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were also present at the reception.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM FRANCE

AU272259 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Ksenofon Nushi, deputy foreign minister, which visited France at the invitation of the foreign affairs ministry of the French Republic, returned home. During its stay in France, the delegation visited the cities of Paris, Lyon and St. Etienne. In St. Etienne the delegation met with a group of Albanians living in France with whom it had a warm and brotherly talk. Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honor of the Albanian delegation. Likewise, Misto Treska, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, gave a lunch on the occasion of the visit to France of the delegation of the foreign affairs ministry of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Taking part were Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Bertrand Dufourque, director of the directorate for Europe of the foreign affairs ministry; and others who had been invited.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA--Nesip Kaci, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, presented his credentials to President Chadli Bendjedid on 22 October. The ceremony was also attended by Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia and other Algerian officials. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 80 AU]

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA'S BOOK--Enver Hoxha's book "The Khrushchevites--Memoirs" has been published in French, English, German and Russian and will soon be published also in Spanish and Italian. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Oct 80 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SFRY

Serbian Exhibition

AU292018 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 80 p 5

[Special correspondent T. N. report]

[Excerpt] Sofia, 22 Oct--A representative exhibition entitled "SFRY--Economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia" opened in Sofia today. Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, opened the exhibition in the presence of a large number of guests. In addition to the numerous representatives of political and economic life of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the following also attended the formal opening of the exhibition at the Sofia Festivalna Hall: Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Danilo Puric, SFRY ambassador to Bulgaria; Milovan Markovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Stevan Georgijevski and Milojko Veljovic, presidents of the Chambers of Economy of Macedonia and Serbia, respectively, and others.

Meeting in Sofia

AU291003 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 80 p 3

[T. Nestic report]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Oct--In recent years the commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria has considerably increased and numerous initiatives were made with the aim to expand economic relations, but with all this, the opportunities in the two countries in this respect have not been utilized so far. In the next period Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic relations, in addition to expanding commodity exchange, must also obtain a new, long-term nature that will be based on cooperation, a division of labor through specialization, joint entry in the foreign market and economic cooperation in the border areas. All the possibilities exist to double economic cooperation between the neighboring countries in the next 5 years so as to reach the value of some \$3 billion. The Socialist Republic of Serbia can make an important contribution in this respect.

This is the substance of what was pointed out at a roundtable meeting of businessmen in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, organized within the framework of the exhibition "The Economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia" which was opened in Sofia as part of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic exchange. In addition to a large number of the most prominent businessmen from Serbia and Bulgaria, Danilo Puric, Yugoslav ambassador in Sofia; Milovan Markovic and Emil Ludviger, vice presidents of the Executive Councils of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Croatia respectively; Milojko Veljovic and Stevan Georgijevski, presidents of the Economic Chambers of Serbia and Macedonia respectively; and from the Bulgarian side Ognjan Doynov, chairman of the industrial association; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; and (Petur Rusev), chairman of the Bulgarian Trade-Industrial Chamber [as published] participated in the talks.

As stated in the talks, the long-term agreement on cooperation envisaged that economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria should have doubled during the past 5 years, but this has not been achieved. Thus this roundtable meeting was used as an opportunity to seek the reasons for this on both sides.

In addition, to ensure broader economic relations in the next 5 years, among other things, the initiative was taken in today's talks to form a mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian chamber which should ensure permanent forms of cooperation, while at the same time helping businessmen to realize specific joint programs. The initiative on forming a consortium of Yugoslav and Bulgarian enterprises and banks to implement joint programs was also assessed positively.

The possibilities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as the interest of both sides, for cooperation in the field of machine-building, the metalworking industry, the transport industry, electronics, electrical engineering and the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and in the processing of metals, timber, hides and other products were particularly stressed.

The confidence was also expressed that the exhibition "the economy of Serbia" and last year's exhibition of the economy of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in Sofia will accelerate the signing in the next few days of specific agreements on cooperation.

The Sofia press today pays extraordinary attention to the exhibition "The Economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia." All papers carry front-page reports on the opening of the exhibition and pictures of Todor Zhivkov and Ivan Stambolic at the moment when, by jointly cutting the ribbon, they opened this economic event. The reports stress that the expansion of economic relations will be easier after familiarization through this exhibition.

ETHIOPIAN PLANNING COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON VISIT

AU291937 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct (BTA)--A working group of the Supreme Council for Central Planning of socialist Ethiopia, led by Mr Gulilat Taye, deputy secretary general of the council, is on visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP. The group was made familiar with the experience of the party in the sphere of social and planned management of national economy.

The Ethiopian guests met Bulgarian party and state leaders, heads of ministries and central departments and visited industrial and agricultural projects in the country.

MLADENOV RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS OF ICELAND, MALI

AU291715 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Peter Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs has individually received the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Iceland, Haraldur Kroyer, and of the Republic of Mali, Alpha Amadou Diaw, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of their credentials.

PREMIER TODOROV DEPARTS FOR GDR 29 OCTOBER

AU291149 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of Willy Stoph, GDR premier, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed on a friendly visit to the GDR. He is accompanied by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Bulgarian-GDR Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Vulcho Lenov, Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR. At Sofia airport Comrade Stanko Todorov was seen off by Comrades Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva and Krustyu Trichkov; Kiril Zarev, Grigor Stoichkov and Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and ministers.

BCP SECRETARIES LILOV, ATANASOV DEPART FOR MOSCOW 29 OCT

AU291150 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] In accordance with the cooperation plan and at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee secretary and BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary; and other responsible officials of the Central Committee in the areas of party organization and ideology, departed for Moscow. At Sofia airport they were seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and other BCP Central Committee responsible officials. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

AU282048 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and permanent representative of Bulgaria to CEMA, returned from Moscow. In the Soviet capital he attended the 97th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

At Sofia airport he was greeted by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador in our country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

New Chief Prosecutor Elected

AU282106 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--Today the 14th session of the Seventh National Assembly sitting in Sofia elected unanimously Mr Kostadin Nikolov Lyutov for Bulgaria's chief public prosecutor.

Mr Kostadin Lyutov was born on November 7, 1927 in the town of Koprivshtitsa. He is a criminal law professor and director of the Institute of State and Law Sciences with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He is also secretary of the Legislation Council with the State Council and deputy director of the United Centre of State and Law Sciences.

Prosecutor's Office Law

AU291626 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct (BTA)--Today the 14th session of the Seventh National Assembly, sitting here, was unanimous in adopting a new law for the prosecutor's office. It abrogates the 1960 law which does not correspond any longer to the changes that have taken place in the present stage of social development.

The new law is based on the Bulgarian Constitution. It is underlain by the Leninist principles for the socialist prosecutor's office: unity, centralism, undivided authority, independence and subordination to the law alone.

The supervision of the strict and uniform application of the laws is executed directly by the public prosecutor. The new law provides for extended tasks of the prosecutor's office. Its system, too, has been improved. The protection of the rights and the legal interests of the citizens is being emphasized as the most important obligation of the prosecutor's office.

The law outlines the basic trends in the activity of the prosecutor's office in supervising the observance of laws by state bodies, public organizations and the citizens, in supervising the observance of laws of preliminary investigations, the trying of cases and in the executing of verdicts and punishments.

The prosecutor's office preventive activity is better reorganized being now connected to researches into crimes, the working out of measures for the prevention and removal of the causes and conditions breeding crime.

The law has also outlined new trends in the activity of the prosecutor's office: To combat crimes and other law violations and to participate in the improvement of legislation.

New forms of preventing law violations have been provided for. It is for the first time that the prosecutor's office's signalling activity has been regulated and a term has been determined for investigation of the signals and for informing the public prosecutor of the measures undertaken.

A new point in the law is that it formulates the order under which prosecutors are to be indicted for offences. They can be detained and proceedings can be instituted against them only after authorization from the State Council.

The prosecutor's office supervising functions are directed in two trends: The compliance of the acts issued by the ministries and the other departments, the economic and public organizations with the constitution and the other normative acts and the strict execution of the laws by officials and citizens.

The new law contains fuller normative provisions for the activity of the military prosecutor's office.

Nuclear Safety Control Decree

AU291633 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct (BTA)--Today the 14th session of the Seventh National Assembly, sitting in Sofia, approved a State Council decree on state nuclear safety control.

The state control of the safety of nuclear equipment and of the registering, storing and transporting of nuclear material in the country is exercised by the committee for peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

The technical instructions of the committee are obligatory for all ministries and other departments and organizations. In issuing the instructions the committee has taken into consideration the recommendations of the international organizations of which Bulgaria is a member.

The ministries, departments and other organizations will render cooperation to the committee in exercising its controlling functions.

Violations of the decree or of normative acts issued on the basis of the decree will be punished with fines ranging up to 500 leva. A repeated violation will be fined from 100 to 1,000 leva.

In cases when the violations of the decree are directly endangering the staff servicing the equipment or the population in the vicinity, the chairman of the committee for peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, is to put forward a proposal before the Council of Ministers for limiting the exploitation of the nuclear equipment or for its complete stopping.

Session Ends 29 October

AU291156 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The 14th session of the Seventh National Assembly has ended. This session took place in the characteristic creative and businesslike atmosphere. The results of the preliminary preparations and the active participation in the debates of the agenda are already known.

Today's meeting was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev, and other party and state leaders. The review of the report by Nikola Todoriev continued with the speech of National Assembly member Georgi Pavlov. This important aspect of the National Assembly's activity, which reflects its function as supreme control organ, was completed with the adoption of the report and an appropriate decision.

A number of proposals were made while discussing the draft bills on the prosecutor's office and on amendments and addenda to the law on cultural monuments and museums. After hearing the opinion of the permanent commissions on these matters, the National Assembly members adopted the two bills.

At the proposal of the parliamentary groups of the BCP and the BNAU, the National Assembly relieved Lyuben Velinov from his post as member of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, because of his transfer to another post in the Ministry of Justice. Serafim Ivanov was appointed in his place as a member of the Supreme Court. The proposal of the minister of justice on temporarily assigning 13 judges to the Supreme Court was adopted.

Closing the session, Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, addressed the National Assembly members:

[Begin recording] Comrades, National Assembly members. The agenda of the 14th session of the Seventh National Assembly is exhausted. Only a few days remain until the end of the year and the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The workers' collectives throughout the country are enthusiastically working in honor of the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress and the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. They are struggling for implementing and overfulfilling the national plan. The National Assembly members must also contribute to this struggle. The personal example of those directly involved in production, the energetic work of those engaged in leading positions in the economic area, and the daily contacts of all members with their constituencies must cooperate in increasing the national working enthusiasm and more actively developing the socialist competition for implementing and overfulfilling the plan and for worthily greeting the 12th BCP Congress.

I close the 12th session of the Seventh National Assembly. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SYMPOSIUM ON WHEAT PRODUCTS--A nationwide symposium on how to improve the quality of wheat products, organized by the State Committee for Science and Technical progress, the Scientific-Technical Unions Central Council and by the state enterprise grain foods and fodder industry has begun at the Albena Black Sea resort. Specialists of the Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary attended the symposium. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Oct 80 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR--Documents were signed in Sofia today on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the domestic trade sector between Bulgaria and the USSR. Rumen Boyadzhiev, first deputy minister of domestic trade and public services of Bulgaria, and Fyodor Isayev, USSR deputy minister of trade, signed a protocol on exchange of goods between the two countries in 1981 and on improving public services through scientific-technical cooperation between the two ministries. The signing ceremony was attended by Georgi Karmanev, Bulgarian minister of domestic trade and public services and by (Valentin Dyakov), USSR trade representative to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 24 Oct 80 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT CONTINUES ON SITUATION IN POLAND

Hoffmann Comparison With CSSR Events

LD292009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The 10th plenary session of the Central Trade Union Council ended in Prague today. Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, in his concluding speech reviewed the matter-of-fact discussion which was marked by a critical and self-critical approach and provided a number of valuable topics for further activity of the revolutionary trade union movement. He recalled that during the deliberation a number of justified comments on shortcomings was voiced which should be responsibly dealt with.

Comrade Hoffmann spoke about the tasks which emerge for the trade unions from the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and stressed that in the pregress period even more demanding tasks are in store for the trade unionists. He further recalled the important position of the trade unions in Socialist Czechoslovakia and, among other things, he pointed out that the current development of the trade unions of the Polish Peoples' Republic has many features analogous to the conduct of antisocialist forces as demonstrated in the crisis-ridden years in Czechoslovakia. He voiced the conviction of the revolutionary trade union movement that the Polish comrades will succeed in restoring the unity of the trade unions and their socialist-Leninist character.

In the conclusion of his speech Comrade Hoffmann stressed that our trade unionists will contribute to the creation of a pregress atmosphere which will show itself in the militant determination of the working collectives to fulfill the tasks of this year's plan and to realize the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Leaders' Trip to Moscow

LD300852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] It was announced today in Moscow and Warsaw that Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Jozef Pinkowski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and Polish premier, will arrive tomorrow in Moscow for an official working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government. In Poland itself a nationwide discussion continues in the press and on radio and television aimed at strengthening the awareness that only constructive work and the ideological cohesion of the working people around the Communist Party can lead to the improvement of the overall economic situation. It is true that antisocial forces are obstructing this process.

The Polish trade union daily GLOS PRACY today criticized one of the theses of the so-called free trade unions Solidarity, which refuse to support the main socialist principles, particularly the leading role of the party and the social ownership of the means of production. Solidarity claims that it is a nonpolitical organization. GLOS PRACY disproves this nonsensical claim and points to the trade union practice in Poland, and also in other countries, where the trade union movement always has and continues to develop under the influence of political parties. And the most significant and strongest stream of the trade union movement--class trade unions--always acts in close cooperation with the parties of the workers' movement. The trade union daily states: Poland is going through an exceptionally difficult stage today. We all need unequivocal ideological political guidelines for our activities. Such guidelines can only be contained in the program of a party which has paved the way to socialism and which leads the construction of the socialist system.

Attempts to exchange this program for any other are condemned to failure. Nobody will get away with attempts to incite the trade unions against the party and in fact against the interests of the workers, however strong is the support given by the foreign enemies of socialism, the Polish trade union daily GLOS PRACY concludes.

New Unions 'Sowing Unrest'

AU291555 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 80 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Who Is Sowing Unrest; On the Stands of So-Called New Trade Unions in Poland"]

[Text] L. Walesa's trip through the southern areas of Poland a few days ago, a trip during which the leader of so-called Solidarity and his advisers "gathered support" for the registration of their trade union grouping, has created a new wave of tension. As transpired in the end, it was one of the pressure actions which in this case was meant to push through the grouping's registration and acceptance of its statutes in the form they had been submitted. In some places in Poland this was accompanied by new strikes, and even a hunger strike.

As we already reported, the court complemented ex officio the contents of the draft statutes with postulates that form the fundamental principles of the socialist system, postulates which the Solidarity did not want to have in its statutes; first and foremost, the one recognizing the leading role of the PZPR.

After the court ruling, the Solidarity leaders, with the assistance of their advisers, compiled in the Club of Catholic Intelligentsia" in Warsaw a declaration in which they rejected categorically and in none too fastidious expressions the addenda and changes in the statutes executed by the court in the name of the law. At the same time, in this declaration they insulted the court authority and threatened with the tension in society that would follow this court ruling. They declared: In our work we will follow the statutes without the amendments that the court introduced into them.

And this is happening in the general situation, characterized by publicist Jerzy Urban in the POLITYKA weekly as follows: "The numerous plant collectives are living in an atmosphere of perturbation. But the production lethargy continues...."

The article speaks of the illusion which alleges that the very existence of the new trade unions is a magic cure for the country's diseases. It points out that it is necessary to anticipate the opening of scissor-action between the "people lost in discussions" and the palpable aggravation of supplies to the market accompanied by a drop in the currency's value. This can lead to disillusionment with the "renewal process" and to the first accusations levied against the trade unions for contributing to the aggravation of the material conditions of life.

This thought is not unrealistic. The wave of newer and newer demands inspired by the new trade unions is growing. The scissor-action between the wage fund, the wages, and the population's incomes on the one hand, and the amount of production and goods on the market on the other are more and more palpably opening. If, for instance, 18 demands were voiced during the August strikes in the Warszawa mine, now they already number 520! And this, in essence, is the picture of activities of the great majority of the new trade union groupings and organizations. Moreover, they are constantly and increasingly complicating the stabilization process, and their demands for staff changes are growing.

In his interview to SLOWO POWSZECHNE, K. Szadurski, deputy chairman of the new trade unions named Solidarity in the Warszawa mine, makes no secret of the fact that, as regards the cadre demands, they concern a "broad circle of persons which is not spoken well of by the collective." But, as we can read, Solidarity is giving a chance to everybody: "You have 3 months to make good." However, there are allegedly people who show no signs of changing for the better and so, according to K. Szadurski, "In some instances it is necessary to use drastic means." What drastic means is not yet specified. But certain functionaries of the new trade unions from the Szczecin area are publicly voicing their opinion in favor of the "unemployment of a part of the society" as an alleged medicine against bad working discipline. And obviously these unemployed people should also include those incapable of "changing for the better," that means those whom the so-called Solidarity decides to "dispose of."

POLITYKA even writes about instances of denunciations, about anonymous letters and slanders--meaning an intentional poisoning of the atmosphere in the country. And in the meantime the production process is slowing down. In the Warszawa mine mentioned above work is going on to the extent of 80-85 percent of the planned output, but K. Szadurski of Solidarity claims that this is not the fault of "workers lost in discussion, but of disorders in economy." In other words, Solidarity is not to blame.

POLITYKA shows how, in the process of the organizational breakup of the Polish trade unions, the place of large industrial collectives is being taken by the emerging small-town groups and groupings that have a worse organization, that do not follow discipline and that operate arbitrarily. The paper sees in this a threat of a new and uncontrollable explosion, or else of a chain of manifold eruptions of dissatisfaction.

The extravagant and nervous atmosphere accompanying the registration of the Gdansk Solidarity--an atmosphere which can be said to personify the so-called new trade unions--on the part of the people standing behind it is a straightforward attempt at matching forces with the political and state bodies. This evokes an increasingly urgent question--what is it that the new trade unions actually want? To improve socialism, or to carry out the destruction of the system and change it? The question is also asked by the periodical POLITYKA, which expresses the opinion that should the question be answered in the affirmative, a conflict would ensue between the political power and all socialist forces on the one hand, and the new trade unions on the other.

POLITYKA also points out the unwillingness of many Solidarity leaders to cooperate with the government and the state and economic bodies in reviving production. Some of the leaders have even adopted a kind of oppositional stance and are pursuing a kind of passive resistance to the policy of the party and government; and some of them even regard this as a form of pressure on the government to subordinate itself to their, and only their, will.

The stands of the Gdansk Solidarity are, to a considerable extent, a telling proof of this. In order to achieve their statutory "apolitical nature," which they are constantly brandishing about at the court, certain prominent Solidarity functionaries are willing to undertake all possible risks, conflicts and tensions. If they are backed by anti-socialist subversive organizations, a fact L. Walesa does not conceal, this is quite logical.

LENART SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP MEETING DURING KIRILENKO VISIT

AU281951 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on a speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship meeting in Jaslovske Bohunice on 23 October; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech Comrade Jozef Lenart greeted the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade A. Kirilenko in the name of communists, working people and the youth of Slovakia.

He stressed that the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army was an occasion for millions of Czechoslovak citizens to again express their feelings of profound love and gratitude to the Soviet people for having saved our nations from fascist genocide, for having returned to them national freedom and state independence. He said: "WHEN WE ASSESSED OUR ACCOMPLISHED WORK DURING THE DAYS OF THE ANNIVERSARY, WE WERE ABLE TO NOTE THAT OUR PEOPLE DID NOT MISS BUT MADE USE OF THE HISTORICAL OPPORTUNITY OPENED BY THE DEFEAT OF FASCISM. THE SOVIET UNION'S LIBERATING MISSION AND PEOPLE'S DILIGENT AND DEVOTED WORK GAVE BIRTH, UNDER THE PARTY'S LEADERSHIP, TO A NEW, SOCIALIST CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF OUR SOCIALIST HOMELAND SLOVAKIA HAS OVERCOME ITS PERENNIAL BACKWARDNESS. MODERN INDUSTRY HAS BEEN BUILT HERE AND AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN MODERNIZED. SLOVAKIA HAS BECOME A THRIVING MODERN COUNTRY, THE CONTEMPORARY IMAGE AND HISTORICAL LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF WHICH IS SYMBOLIZED BY THE NUCLEAR POWERPLANT IN JASLOVSKE BOHUNICE.

"IT IS A PROJECT IN WHICH THE WHOLE SOCIALIST HOMELAND JUSTLY TAKES PRIDE. BY PUTTING THE POWERPLANT INTO OPERATION OUR COUNTRY HAS ENTERED A PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL USE OF NUCLEAR POWER. AT THE SAME TIME WE ARE LEARNING TO DESIGN AND BUILD NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS, TO MANUFACTURE INSTALLATIONS FOR THEM AND TO STRICTLY MASTER THEIR OPERATION.

"By inaugurating the first reactor we began to implement the long-term program of developing nuclear power generation, in the interest of ensuring, above all, the future energy base for further industrial development of the country and the required speed of progress in the period of the scientific-technical revolution.

"It was justly stressed last May when the powerplant was put into operation that with that act we not only developed Czechoslovakia's own energy base but also significantly contributed to developing the energy sector in the socialist community as a whole.

"WE ARE REALIZING AGAIN, COMRADES, THAT WE WERE ABLE TO TAKE THAT HISTORICAL STEP IN SOLVING THE ENERGY PROBLEM ONLY THANKS TO THE FACT THAT WE WERE GIVEN THE CHANCE TO MAKE USE OF THE TOP ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SOVIET SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND WERE ABLE IN BUILDING THE PROJECT TO RELY ON AND BE INSPIRED BY THE HIGH QUALIFICATION AND COMMUNIST ZEAL OF SOVIET SPECIALISTS.

"After more than a year of the first block's operation and successfully putting into operation the second block we can say that the project is successfully fulfilling its mission. The nuclear powerplant has already supplied our industry and our homes with more than 5.6 billion kilowatts of electricity. Its operation represents an equivalent of more than 5 million tons of coal energy. The operation is safe and preserves a pure environment. It is encouraging that 10 days ago the electric powerplant fulfilled the annual electricity production plan and that the collective committed itself to produce an additional 1 billion kilowatt hours."

Comrade Jozef Lenart conveyed thanks and appreciation to the planners, Czechoslovak builders and to those whose ensure the operation and, above all, to the Soviet scientists, designers, technicians, producers of installations, to the comrades from the Izhora plant.

Comrade Lenart went on to say: "THE BOHUNICE NUCLEAR POWERPLANT IS CONVINCING PROOF OF THE CORRECTNESS OF THE LINE OF OUR COMMUNIST PARTIES AND THE GOVERNMENTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES AIMED AT FURTHER DEVELOPING COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK AND SOVIET ECONOMIES. EXPERIENCE FROM THE JOINT CONSTRUCTION AND PRODUCTION OF INSTALLATIONS FOR NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS, FROM COOPERATION IN THE AVIATION INDUSTRY AND OTHER IMPORTANT BRANCHES OF ENGINEERING, CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURE AND FROM THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRAGUE SUBWAY SHOW THE BENEFICIAL NATURE, THE URGENT NEED AND THE BROAD OPPORTUNITIES IN TAKING THE PATH OF INCREASINGLY FRUITFUL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION, AS COMRADES HUSAK AND BREZHNEV CONTINUOUSLY STRESS AT THEIR MEETINGS.

"WE ARE AWARE THAT FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK ECONOMY THIS COOPERATION REPRESENTS A DECISIVE FACTOR. The USSR supplies 96 per cent of the entire crude oil requirements of Czechoslovakia, 92 percent of iron ore, more than 60 percent of cotton and a number of other important raw materials. The supplies of Soviet raw materials in this and in the next 5-year plan, at prices that are considerably lower than the prices paid in nonsocialist countries, did and do facilitate the permanent development of our economy; economic cooperation with the Soviet Union secures a market for our products.

"WHAT MATTERS TODAY IS TO REALIZE THAT COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION IN SCIENCE, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION IS BECOMING VITALLY IMPORTANT, BECAUSE COOPERATION IN THOSE FIELDS IS THE ROAD TO SECURING THE PRESSING NEED OF UTILIZING TO THE UTMOST RAW MATERIALS, OTHER MATERIALS AND ENERGY AND ACCELERATING THE INNOVATION OF OUR PRODUCTS. WITHOUT SUCH COOPERATION WE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO WIN THE STRUGGLE FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY.

"IN THE INTEREST OF ACHIEVING THAT GOAL WE MUST SEE TO IT THAT OUR RESEARCH INSTITUTES, ENTERPRISES AND ECONOMIC PRODUCTION UNITS SHOW MORE BOLDNESS AND INITIATIVE IN COOPERATING WITH SOVIET PARTNERS, SO THAT THE ADOPTED INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT IS FILLED WITH MATERIAL CONTENT."

In that context Comrade Lenart named specific areas in which it is desirable to develop cooperation relations, such as microelectronics, engineering, low-tonnage [malotonazna] chemistry and the like and stressed that full use of such realistic capabilities will yield bilateral benefit to our countries and to the cause of socialism.

He noted that the visit of the Soviet delegation is taking place at a time when we are getting ready for the 16th CPCZ Congress and when Lenin's party, too, is in the period of intensive pre-congress preparations. He said: "THIS FACT LENDS PROFOUND SIGNIFICANCE TO YOUR VISIT. IN SOCIALIST CZECHOSLOVAKIA ARE PLANNING OUR GOALS AND RESOLUTIONS IN THE AWARENESS THAT WE ARE ADVANCING ALONGSIDE THE CPSU, THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, THAT WE ARE JOINTLY SOLVING THE GREAT AND NOBLE TASKS OF BUILDING A NEW LIFE AND THAT WE JOINTLY RESIST THE INTRIGUES OF THE AGGRESSIVE FORCES OF IMPERIALISM.

"THE GENERAL LINE OF BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS THE INCREASINGLY FULL SATISFACTION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL NEEDS, PROVIDES A RELIABLE BASIS FOR OUR PARTY'S POLICY.

"We can state that by successfully fulfilling, for the most part, the program of the congress we have further enhanced industry, modernized agriculture and consolidated people's social security. We are pleased that in this 5-year plan, thanks to the unity of the Czech and the Slovak workers class and to the intensifying cooperation between our nations, Slovakia's contribution to the development of the united Czechoslovak economy and to our whole socialist homeland has further increased.

"Since the 15th congress we have thus accomplished a great deal. But many problems are still facing us, as ensues from the critical and exacting evaluation of the Central Committee carried out at its recent 18th session. Particularly pressing is the problem of making better use of raw and other materials and energy, speeding up scientific-technical progress, improving the quality of investment construction and involving our country more intensively in the international socialist division of labor and socialist economic integration in particular.

"WE ARE NOW CONCENTRATING OUR FORCES ON ACHIEVING THAT THE PURPOSEFUL AND QUALIFIED [KVALIFIKOVANY] SOLUTION OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS IS PROJECTED INTO THE CREATION OF THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN AND THE PLAN FOR NEXT YEAR, AND THAT THESE PROBLEMS GET INTO THE FOCUS OF ATTENTION OF ALL COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN THESE WEEKS AND MONTHS.

"AT THE SAME TIME WE ARE STRIVING TO RAISE, WHILE PREPARING FOR THE CONGRESS, THE STANDARD OF IDEOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL AND MASS POLITICAL WORK, IMBUED WITH THE LESSONS DRAWN FROM OUR DEVELOPMENT HERETOFORE AND FOR WHICH WE PAID DEARLY, AND TO ORIENT THE ACTIVITY OF COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE TOWARD FULFILLING THE EXACTING TASKS OF THE SOCIETY'S FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

"Allow me, esteemed comrades, to stress on this occasion that JUST AS IN THE PAST, TODAY WHEN WE ARE SOLVING COMPLICATED TASKS OF BUILDING ADVANCED SOCIALISM WE REALIZE AND FEEL EVERY DAY HOW IMPORTANT YOUR PARTY'S LENINIST IDEAS AND THE EXPERIENCES AND RESULTS OF YOUR SCIENCE AND REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE ARE FOR US.

"THE COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY MADE BY L.I. BREZHNEV AT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION AND HIS APPROACH TO FORMULATING THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPING THE SOCIALIST NATIONAL ECONOMY, THE FOUNDATION OF WHICH IS CARE FOR THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE ON THE BASIS OF RADICALLY INCREASING THE PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF LABOR, MADE AN EXTRAORDINARILY DEEP IMPRESSION ON US.

"We follow with interest the creative and bold yet prudent and thorough approach taken in your country toward improving the planned management of the national economy. Your efforts to speed up scientific-technical progress, to make more effective use of remuneration according to merit, to develop socialist competition in a truly fruitful manner and to consolidate work and state discipline are very inspiring for us. Your constant endeavor to develop a Leninist style of work leading to creativity, revolutionary upswing and objectivity just as your effort to enhance the role of communists as a vanguard equally represent a source of instruction for us.

"THIS PROFOUND INTEREST STEMS FROM OUR COMMON IDEALS AND FROM THE SUBSTANCE OF OUR SYSTEM, WHICH OPENS BROAD OPPORTUNITIES FOR MOST FRUITFUL COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE. WE FULLY SHARE THE VIEW OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE THAT COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES IS DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL SPHERES--POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, IDEOLOGICAL AND FOREIGN POLICY. WE ARE PLEASED BY THE FACT THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF CENTRAL BODIES IN OUR COOPERATION INCREASINGLY RELY ON RELATIONS OF COMRADESHIP BETWEEN PARTY BODIES, NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES. WE IN SLOVAKIA, TOO, ARE AWARE OF THE BENEFICIAL NATURE OF SUCH COOPERATION--IT IS REFLECTED, FOR INSTANCE, IN THE RELATIONS OF COMRADESHIP BETWEEN THE WEST SLOVAK REGION AND THE SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST. THE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWIN CITIES OF BRATISLAVA AND KIEV IS ALSO PROMISING. IT ENABLES, APART FROM OTHER THINGS, THE BRATISLAVA CITY ORGANIZATION TO DRAW ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE KIEV COMRADES IN THE SPHERE OF ACCELERATING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. COMRADES FROM THE CENTRAL SLOVAK REGION ARE INSPIRED BY THE EXPERIENCES OF THE TULSKAYA OBLAST, ESPECIALLY OF THE SHCHEKINO MOVEMENT AIMED AT RATIONALIZING AND IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF WORK. IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR THEY IMPLEMENT SOME ELEMENTS OF THE ZLOBIN METHOD. SIMILARLY VALUABLE EXPERIENCES WERE ALSO ACQUIRED BY COMRADES FROM THE EAST SLOVAK REGION FROM THEIR COOPERATION WITH THE ZAKARPATSKAYA OBLAST, ESPECIALLY IN THE SPHERE OF AGRICULTURE.

"WHEN SPEAKING ABOUT THE DEVELOPING COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR PARTIES AND COUNTRIES WE RIGHTLY EMPHASIZE THE PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION OF COMRADE HUSAK AND COMRADE BREZHNEV TO THE NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE ELEVATION OF OUR RELATIONS."

In concluding his speech Comrade Lenart pointed out the activation of the policy of strength pursued by imperialist circles and stressed that our party and government and the broadest sections of the people of Czechoslovakia consistently work for detente and therefore support unswervingly the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the persistent and tenacious efforts exerted for peace by the CPSU, its Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whom we highly respect personally.

He stressed: "OUR PEOPLE, OUR NATIONS REGARD PEACE AS AN IRREPLACEABLE VALUE AND WILL, THEREFORE SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE SOVIET UNION, GIVE ALL THEIR STRENGTH FOR THE POLICY WHICH WAS SO SUCCESSFUL IN THE SEVENTIES TO CONTINUE IN THE EIGHTIES."

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SFRY'S MOJSOV ON ELECTION

LD212014 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 21 Oct (CTK)--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak has sent a message of congratulations to Lazar Mojsov on the occasion of his election as president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

In the message, Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will further develop and expand to the benefit of both countries' nations and in the interest of the joint struggle for peace, detente and progress in the world.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER PATAN FOR TALKS

LD291733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The Romanian guest is attending the 12th session of the joint Czechoslovak-Romanian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The two representatives discussed the results achieved by Czechoslovakia and Romania in economic cooperation. They stressed the need to create prerequisites for its further all-round intensification. In this connection they talked in detail about deepening production cooperation in 1981 and throughout the forthcoming 5-year plan.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1914 GMT on 29 October adds: "The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak".]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AFGHAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISIT

AU291335 Prague PRACE in Czech 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Communique on the 16-21 October visit by a delegation from Afghan trade unions in the CSSR]

[Text] A delegation from the Afghan trade unions led by Hassan Spahi, secretary and member of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, paid a visit to the CSSR on 16-21 October 1980 at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO]. [paragraph continues]

The delegation included members of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (A.T. Tukhi) and (Nafisa Paykargar).

A URO delegation led by its secretary, F. Brabenec, conducted negotiations with the Afghan guests. For the Czechoslovak side the negotiations were attended by E. Zeleznikova, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Employees in the Food Industry; V. Chrastil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers [Pracovniku] of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and L. Opatrny, head of the URO International Department.

During its stay in the CSSR, the Afghan delegation was received by K. Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman. The delegation also met with URO Secretaries V. Kozik and J. Vesela.

The delegation was also received by M. Hruskova, secretary of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic and member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Asia and Africa, and had talks with leading WFTU representatives.

During their stay in the CSSR, the Afghan guests paid a visit to the Prague breweries national enterprise--the Staropramen plant--and to the machine tool factories [TOS] enterprise in Hostivar, where they talked with trade union, party and economic officials and employees. They also visited Lidice and the West Bohemian region.

During official negotiations the Afghan delegation highly valued the results achieved by the Czechoslovak working people in the construction of an advanced socialist society, and the CSSR's active contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the world. The delegation also underscored the moral and material support which the CPCZ the CSSR Government, the revolutionary trade union movement and all Czechoslovak working people--loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism and of international trade union solidarity--are extending to the Afghan people.

The representatives of the Czechoslovak trade unions underscored the profound involvement and action-capability that is manifested in the consistent struggle of the Afghan people for the defense of the achievements of the April revolution--particularly in its second stage led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and president--in the implementation of some political, economic and social changes; against provocations and attacks of world imperialism; and against attempts of internal and external reaction to overturn the revolutionary process in Afghanistan. They resolutely condemned all attempts at interference in the internal affairs of that country. They highly valued the successes that are being achieved by the Afghan people in the realization of profound political, economic and social changes, and the vanguard role played by its workers class in the construction of the new, modern, progressive society.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the achieved standard of relations between URO and the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and expressed the conviction that the cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Afghan trade unions will continue to expand and deepen. Also, the signing of a protocol on trade union cooperation in the 1981-82 period was a part of the talks.

When assessing the current international political issues, the two sides devoted special attention to the present-day developments in Europe and Asia.

They condemned the hegemonist, expansionist and chauvinist policy of the Chinese leadership which is ganging up with imperialism, and unequivocally rejected the subversive activity of Maoism in the international workers movement. They condemned the attempts of imperialism, headed by the United States, to prevent peaceful reconstruction of Vietnam and Kampuchea. They stated that the North American imperialism, in cooperation with the ruling expansionist, hegemonist circles in the PRC and other reactionary parties of the world, misuses the so-called Afghan problem for dangerously increasing its military presence in the Indian Ocean and for subversive activity against independent and sovereign states in that part of Asia.

They expressed the conviction that the expansion and the establishment of new military bases in that region leads to new hotbeds of international tension, and favored that the region of Indian Ocean be transformed into a zone of peace. When assessing the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, they favored its solution through peace talks on the basis of generally recognized principles and norms of international law, while renouncing the use of force.

The two sides expressed their full support for the just struggle of the Arab people against the Zionist Israeli ruling circles, and for the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state on the territory of their fatherland.

The two trade union organizations expressed full support to and solidarity with the struggle of progressive forces of Latin American and Africa against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and for full political and economic independence, social progress and peace.

The two sides depicted the preservation of world peace, averting the danger of war and disarmament as the most urgent current task. They pointed out the importance of deepening the process of international detente in the political and military spheres, and highly valued the consistent peace policy of the USSR, of the countries of the socialist community and of other progressive forces. They affirmed that it is necessary to continue developing the process of the relaxation of tension in Europe on the basis of the Helsinki agreements. They condemned the latest steps and plans of American imperialism and NATO to deploy new destructive weapons in Western Europe, weapons that constitute a grave danger to peace not only in Europe but throughout the world. They favored broad, fruitful cooperation with European trade union organizations in the interest of strengthening the action unity of the international trade union movement in Europe in the struggle against supranational monopolies, for democracy and for improving the living and working conditions of the working people.

The two sides highly valued the great WFTU's contribution to the struggle for the interests of the working people, for the action unity of the international trade union movement, for the preservation of world peace, and for democracy and social progress. They favored further development of cooperation among trade unions of various orientations for the benefit of the common interests of the working people, and the strengthening of workers' unity and solidarity.

The representatives of the Czechoslovak and Afghan trade unions expressed full satisfaction with the course and results of the visit of the delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan in the CSSR, which they regard as a significant contribution to the development of sincere friendship and cooperation between the trade union organizations and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of the CSSR in the interest of further strengthening and deepening the unity of the international workers and trade union movement.

HANZEL COMMENTS ON IMPERIALISM'S 'NATIONALISM' WEAPON

AU291416 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 80 p 6

[First part of Miroslav Hanzel article: "The Nationality Question in the Current Political and Ideological Struggles; Nationalism, the Weapon of Anticommunism" capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] ANTICOMMUNISTS OF VARIOUS STRIPES ARE REALIZING THAT, IN THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES IN THE WORLD, THEY HAVE LESS AND LESS HOPE TO WIN LOST POSITIONS BY OPEN AGGRESSION. THAT IS WHY THEY ARE MORE AND MORE OFTEN, AND MORE AND MORE INTENSIVELY, MIXING THE USE OF VIOLENCE, WHICH THEY CANNOT AND DO NOT WANT TO GIVE UP, WITH IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE AND SUBVERSION, WITH THE ENDEAVOR TO DISINTEGRATE THE COMMUNITY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FROM WITHIN.

In these efforts imperialism has significant helpers--opportunism and revisionism, which are striving to subordinate the communist and workers movement to the ideology and policy of the bourgeoisie.

The aim of these joint efforts is to support and revive the elements of nationalism in socialist countries, to direct them toward politically and ideologically weakening the socialist states and toward disrupting their mutual internationalist relations, toward supporting and evoking nationalist and opportunist tendencies in the international communist and workers movement, and breaking it up into individual, mutually isolated parties and groups, and toward creating on this basis favorable conditions for imperialism's struggle against the revolutionary, progressive and democratic development of nations.

THE STRICTLY SCIENTIFIC, SPECIFIC HISTORICAL APPROACH TO THE SOLUTION OF THE MOST TOPICAL THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL QUESTIONS OF NATIONALITY POLICY, OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CLASS AND THE NATIONAL, BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL AND THE NATIONAL, IS AT PRESENT AN IMPORTANT DEMAND OF THE SUCCESSFUL AND EFFECTIVE STRUGGLE OF MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY AND POLICY AGAINST ANTICOMMUNISM, OPPORTUNISM AND REVISIONISM.

The myth of the "national unity" of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat of every nation and state, the myth of the chauvinism and nationalism of the communist movement and the socialist countries, is becoming one of the main weapons of imperialism's fight against real socialism and the international communist and workers movement.

The main category of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the nationality question is PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM. In the bourgeois and opportunist theories it is NATIONALISM.

PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM AND NATIONALISM ARE BASICALLY OPPOSITE PHENOMENA.

The theoretical starting point of contemporary nationalism, whether it adopts the form of a bourgeois or that of an opportunist ideology and policy, is the denial of the general validity of Leninism as the Marxism of the period of imperialism. Particularly in advocating a "return" to the so-called young Marx they call Leninism a specifically "Russian" phenomenon, unsuitable as a theory for other countries.

The negation of Leninism is the theoretical starting point of anti-Sovietism, the main form of contemporary anticommunism and opportunism. On the basis of this theory various nationalist models of "national socialism," "national communism," "West European Marxism" and so forth are worked out.

The theoretical and political concepts of Czechoslovak opportunists and revisionists of the year 1968-1969 proceeded from this unscientific platform, as did their models of "socialism with a human face," "democratic socialism," "authentic Marxism" and so forth.

The fundamental thesis of every form of nationalism is the unscientific thesis on "national unity." The bourgeois and opportunist principle of "national unity"--which negates the Leninist thesis on "two nations in one nation" and on "two cultures in one national culture" under capitalism--results in its final consequences in the denial of a class split in the capitalist society and in the denial of the historical role of the workers class. The opportunist renegade I. Nagy wrote in 1956, in connection with the attempts at a counterrevolution in Hungary, that "the workers class cannot subordinate the nation's general interests to its class interests." In this he objectively had the "national interests" of the bourgeoisie in particular in mind.

The experience of social struggles shows that, in reality, nationalism is not striving for the nation's unity, but above all for breaking up the class unity of the working people and their international relations.

In reality the efforts of the anticommunist and opportunist ideology to present bourgeois cosmopolitanism as "true internationalism" is--as proved by the concrete policy of imperialism--an antipode and an unappeasable negation of proletarian, socialist internationalism, which is adhered to by the socialist communities of peoples and in the relations between the communist and workers parties.

HUSAK ADDRESSES WEST BOHEMIA PARTY LEADING CADRES

LD242144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, met at a conference this afternoon with leading party officials of the West Bohemia Region. Comrade Husak briefed the conference participants on preparations, after the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, for the 16th CPCZ Congress. He noted that the results of the CPCZ Central Committee session have a positive response among Czechoslovak working people. This is confirmed by reports on meetings of regional and district party committees taking place these days, as well as by the increasing flow of reports on the conclusion of socialist pledges in honor of the 16th congress. All this testifies to the ever growing movement of political and working activity in the whole party as well as at places of work in our country.

Comrade Gustav Husak then spoke with appreciation about the fruitful efforts of communists and all working people of the West Bohemia Region in fulfilling the program of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses, and the program of constructing a developed socialist society. The results achieved by the West Bohemia Region in political work in developing industrial and agricultural production testify to the support and trust of citizens of this western part of our homeland in our party's policy. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, and on my own behalf, said Comrade Gustav Husak, I sincerely thank the working people of your region for this support, for selfless, honest work. Concluding, Comrade Husak voiced the conviction that at the 16th CPCZ Congress the West Bohemia regional organization will be able to stand before the party and all our people conscious of work well done. He wished them full success in these efforts.

The participants in the conference, during a concrete discussion, spoke about experiences of party organs and organizations, activities at various sectors of political, economic and social life of the country. They briefed Comrade Gustav Husak on how they are ensuring the fulfillment of current tasks, on problems and obstacles they have to resolve and overcome, as well as on how they are preparing for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

INDRA ADDRESSES SLOVAK PARTY PLENUM

AU270730 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Oct 80 p 3

[Speech delivered by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, in the discussion at the plenary meeting of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava on 15 October]

[Text] We like to say, and we say it often, that time flies quickly. It is possible that at the moment not all of us fully realize that in less than 6 months delegates will meet to deliberate at the 16th CPCZ Congress. In this short period we will have a lot of responsible work to do.

We are convinced that the 16th congress--in the spirit of our party's traditions--will draw the balance sheet on that which was done in the past 5 years, that the balance sheet will be positive and that the delegates to the congress will be able to submit good accounts of their work to the party, workers class and all our people. We will be able to state that the policy arising from the 15th congress was correct and was, in essence, effectively implemented. We believe that the congress, also with regard to its program for the future, will determine a line--as Comrade Husak said at the latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee--that will enable us to continue what we had started at the 14th congress, or--to put it more accurately--already at the April session in 1968.

From the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session arises the fact that we want to continue to build an advanced socialist society, work that in terms of history and time will be very long. These contexts, the work's balance sheets as well as the programming of future tasks are the evidence of the congress' significance not only for the party, but also for our whole country, all people and for our society.

The 16th congress will certainly be well inscribed in the history of our party also because its preparation, course and results will not be the work of small work teams alone, but of the entire party, that all strata will take part in them, that--as the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session stated--we will consult with our entire society. We want as many politically mature and professionally highly qualified comrades as possible to work on the analysis and on the preparation of the congress' resolution.

The main thing is--and in this lies the responsibility of the whole party and all bodies beginning with the basic organizations--that the delegates represent the collective wisdom of the party, that they participate in the work of the congress with their wealth of experience, that they express what the whole party really feels, what it experiences, what it can be proud of and what has to be corrected in our work.

The point is to carefully prepare the annual membership conferences of the basic organizations and the conferences on all levels of the party structure. I think that we have already got used to the idea that annual meetings and conferences cannot be characterized by festive speeches and descriptive reports about how we have fulfilled this or that, and that only successes should be heavily emphasized. We must be interested in concrete conclusions that will describe the most important problems of every party organization, of every party body. Let us devote more time and energy to the organizational work itself, aiming at ensuring the resolutions of the CPCZ and the CPSL Central Committees, and at their systematic control in conditions of every party organization's activity.

The conditions, in which we are preparing the congress, will determine its course and its deliberations. The most important thing is that we can evaluate the achieved results as positive. [paragraph continues]

In the past years our country has grown economically stronger, the society is morally and politically united, the party is ideologically and organizationally firm and capable of action. However, we must also think about the matters that complicate our lives. This is, above all, the serious international situation. The aggravation that has occurred has been provoked by the most aggressive NATO circles, particularly by the U.S. administration. We are preparing the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress in a period of an ever deepening crisis of the capitalist world. It is enough to look at some bourgeois sources, at the studies of economists, political scientists, sociologists, or futurologists, at works of art--particularly with regard to bourgeois belletristics--and we will immediately understand the sombre picture of the present day capitalist world and its future as it has been sketched by the apologists and defenders of capitalism themselves. The purpose of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism that arises from the capitalist world's fear of the future is to disorient their own citizens, interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, destabilize them, achieve--as our rightwingers formulated some time ago--a turn away from Moscow. These attempts and attacks, which are well coordinated and organized, do not always have to have such a form as is the case, for example, in neighboring Poland in the current weeks and months. Not even for a moment must we forget the well-known Leninist thesis that capitalism will never abandon the intention to restore its rule where it lost it. And this longing is not theoretical.

The situation prior to our 16th congress is marked by our own difficulties, particularly by difficulties in the national economy. These difficulties have their objective causes which we put in the category--in particular--of external influences, of the developments on the world markets, of great competition on the international markets and so forth. It is obvious that we cannot change that which influences our economy from the outside. We must rather count on the situation to become more complex and to deteriorate. But precisely because of that we must put emphasis on what we call subjective causes, which we can deal with our own strength, with our work.

The fate of socialism in every country that has embarked on its path depends on the leading political force of society, on the party, on its ideological and organizational unity and on its action-capability. The party is not only the leading officials; the party is an indivisible entity--each regional and district committee, each basic organization, each party member.

One has to agree without reservation that the situation in our party is good. The party has withstood even the hardest tests, coming out of them not weakened, but strengthened. It has dealt successfully even with the most complex tasks. When we thus assess--on the whole justly and in accordance with objective reality--the situation in our party, this does not at all relieve us of the duty to also very critically view the weak spots, of the duty not to conceal that all places and all things are not in order, because only with a critical approach will we create prerequisites for a gradual but much more resolute elimination of existing shortcomings.

Some comrades voiced in the discussion the opinion that the activity of the party organizations does not correspond everywhere or always to the mission of our party and to the current needs of society. Cases of formalism exist, although we should assess the activity of communists according to creative attitudes or even conflicts that can arise when problems are being resolved. We are fully justified in demanding and, very often in various contexts, in repeating that every party member must be an example. Clearly, not everybody can be a hero of socialist labor, but no party member or candidate member must work poorly or lead a petty bourgeois life. Any person can succumb to temptation, but what about surroundings, fellow workers--communists, what about the party organization? One must not bury one's head in the sand before that which harms the party and socialism; one must systematically combat negative phenomena--particularly with the education of members and candidate members. [paragraph continues]

Forty percent of the CPCZ's members and candidate members have been admitted in the past 10 years; in organizations active in the production sphere, the figure is 50 percent. This is a good phenomenon. It is evidence of the party's authority, of its attractiveness in places in which we are recruiting and training people the way it should be done. The structure of the new members and candidate members in terms of class origin and age is also very good. However, one has to organize various courses so that the new members and candidate members acquire the theoretical foundations of our teaching. However, an even more important thing is to entrust people with specific tasks, because it is generally known that he who sits on the river bank will never learn to swim. In this manner we can strengthen the authority of our party, and on this also depends the effectiveness of the implementation of the party's leading role in society.

We must be interested in accentuating the position of the national front in our society, because communists are--as Lenin said--a drop in the sea of the popular masses. We are interested in [winning] allies for the worker class, in moral and political unity of the people. We must not only theoretically comprehend this, but also behave accordingly. We must utilize the ability of every honest citizen; not the party card alone but work must be the evidence of loyalty to socialism; we must create for all capable people conditions for their self-realization. Speaking in this context about socialist democracy, about its deepening is not a sort of defensive attitude or defense against the attacks of bourgeois propaganda. Socialism and democracy are indivisible--socialism cannot exist without democracy, but democracy also cannot exist without socialism. This is why we devoted such attention to these issues at the latest two congresses.

One of our most important duties is to see to it that the participation of the working people in the implementation as well as in the creation of our policy increases much more, more concretely and more visibly--and not only with regard to the local policy in villages or districts, but in the creation of a statewide policy. That will not occur by itself; one has to create conditions for it. In this connection, as experience shows, much depends on the work of the national committees. In their majority, our national committees, deputies and functionaries are working very honestly and selflessly. They deserve thanks. The national committees are also responsible for seeing to it that some of the great revolutionary achievements are not disparaged in practice. That which we have achieved in society with regard to health care--and this is not just a phrase--is a revolutionary deed. We do not want to hurt anyone's feelings, but when one constantly comes across the need here and there to give a bribe, to have to find some way, for example, to get this or that type of surgery done, to obtain this or that medicine--that really is a sad experience. This, of course, does not apply to the health sphere alone--we could also talk about other things, although I do not agree that corruption is some sort of characteristic feature of socialist society. We must take more care for the observance of socialist legality; one has to employ legal means of prevention, that is, from education to an administrative action with the aim of strengthening civic discipline. We are not afraid to say openly and to prove with deeds that we will never find a common language with those who are only looking after their own interests at variance with the interests of society or at the expense of society.

Permit me to say a few more words on the development of our national economy. What we have achieved is not small at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session and at today's CPSL Central Committee session enough evidence was presented about the results of our national economy. But as communists we must ask whether it is enough, whether it corresponds to our potential or whether we could not have done more. Unfortunately, we lag very much behind our tasks precisely in those indexes that determine the effectiveness of our national economy. It is enough, for example, just to have a look at the creation of the national income and its utilization. [paragraph continues]

We must realize that society is not in a position to give when, at the same time, the necessary values are not being created. The adaptation of our national economy to the changed conditions is, understandably, a very complex process. But the question is whether the resolution of some problems does not take too long or whether individual levels of economic management approach the party resolutions really creatively. For example, how many words have already been said about the importance of scientific-technical development, but we cannot be satisfied with the results so far. I would still like to say a few words about the set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy after 1980. I am not sure whether some comrades, with regard to their expectations in connection with the set of measures, are not succumbing to illusions, whether they do not think that everything, everywhere and in every detail will work automatically. Even the best planning and management system will not be good for anything without the concrete management work of people. One has to have political determination to actively and concretely manage and organize work. The point is not just to discuss some things forever, but to concretely resolve them. This, for example, applies to shift-intensity and to the utilization of basic assets. It is known that engineering and engineering ministries demand more than 2 million square meters of new production area for the Seventh 5-Year Plan at a time when--as it has been calculated--there are 600,000 vacant jobs at machines in engineering. Or another example: In some regions, areas or districts fruit and vegetables are rotting, being used as fodder, but in big industrial agglomerates people are short of fruit and vegetables. Is that a problem that is impossible to resolve?

Perhaps I stressed the problems more than successes, concentrated more on what bothers us. As a rule success has many fathers, but failure is usually an orphan. In my opinion, the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session assessed the situation very equitably and objectively, but I would like to stress that the closer to the problem, an analysis must be more concrete, more critical and contain the necessary conclusions for further work. This is the trend that corresponds to the course and to the resolutions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, of the CPSL Central Committee session, to our present situation and needs. Such a course is in accordance with the responsibility which we have for a conscientious preparation of our 16th congress.

LENART ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON AUTOMATION

LD292202 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bratislava, 29 Oct (CETKA)--Jozef Lenart, member of the Communist Party Presidium, said here today at a conference of executives and scientists on automation of production processes that Czechoslovakia stands on the threshold of the era of robotization as politically, economically and socially important area of human activity.

He spoke of the application of robotics as one of the main ways of raising productivity of labour in the whole engineering sector and in other branches of the national economy, and stressed the need for consistent integration of Czechoslovak capacities with the scientific and technical potential of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

FINANCE MINISTER LER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU291530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Report in the column "Brief Information": "The Set of Measures in Practice"]

[Text] A talk between L. Ler, CSSR minister of finance, and the economic press editors took place yesterday in Prague. [paragraph continues]

It dealt with the implementation of the "set of measures for improving the system of planned management of the national economy." During the meeting the minister of finance, in the context of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, stressed and threw light on the topical tasks in implementing the "set of measures" and putting them into concrete form under the conditions of individual branches, enterprises and plants. At the same time he replied to questions concerning pushing through the "set of measures" in practical economic activities.

URBAN DISCUSSES INDUSTRY PLANS, MARKET SITUATION

AU241501 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 16 Oct 80 p 3

["Abridged transcript" of a press conference with Bohumil Urban, minister of industry of the Czech Socialist Republic, held on 29 September in the Prague television studios entitled "Industry for Consumption"; "prepared" by Miroslav Pavel]

[Text] M. Pavel, MLADA FRONTA: In this 5-year plan the chemical industry, which is part of your sector, has been one of the developing branches of our economy. Are you fulfilling the relatively exacting tasks of the chemical production plan and are you succeeding in further processing the increased production of some basic chemical raw materials? At this year's Incheba fair I saw, for instance, window frames made of plastic material, which would be welcome by many who are building family homes.

B. Urban: In the Sixth 5-Year Plan the chemical industry's production will increase roughly 31 percent, which is somewhat less than originally anticipated. We had to make certain corrections, especially because of raw material potential and the growth of prices of chemical raw materials on the world markets. It is a positive fact that the chemical industry has fulfilled, in particular, the export tasks--to be more exact, it exceeded them twofold. We have also succeeded in increasing the utilization of crude oil for chemical purposes from 5 to 12 percent. We have been developing, for example, the production of organic dyes, which has increased 30 percent in this 5-year plan. The production of organic paints has increased 17 percent and the production of synthetic resin has roughly doubled. The production of tires has also increased--by 18 percent. At the same time there are several deficits in the chemical industry--for instance, regarding mechanical rubber goods [technicka pryž], herbicides and explosives. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will focus, together with the Slovak chemical industry workers, on these weak spots. Above all, we would like to fundamentally further develop the processing of crude oil into chemical products and will try to increase the share of low-tonnage [malotonazny] chemical products, that is, the share of highly sophisticated chemistry. We also want to build a new tire factory in Otrokovice for truck and tractor tires.

J. Pesta, HOSPODARSKE NOVINY: I am interested in a comparison of the prices for crude oil which we import from the Soviet Union and from capitalist countries.

B. Urban: Every year we process in Czechoslovakia 19 million tons of crude oil, 98 percent of which comes from the Soviet Union. These imports are very advantageous for us--due to their long-term nature and because of the price. To be specific, in the last 10 years the price of crude oil in the world has increased 18 times on the average. Soviet crude oil, too, is more expensive--but only 4.7 times. To be even more specific, if we wanted to buy a ton of crude oil on the world capitalist market today we would have to pay Kcs 4,250, all charges included. We receive it this year from the Soviet Union for approximately one-fourth of that sum.

T. Pikhartova, Czechoslovak radio: The price adjustments of fuels have led to conservation. What is happening with the fuel thus saved?

B. Urban: After the price adjustments gasoline consumption dropped 14 percent. There is a difference between the socialist sector where consumption dropped 9 to 9.5 percent and the private sector where consumption is 18 percent lower. Overall consumption of fuel oil dropped 6.6 percent while there has been a very sharp drop in the consumption of heating oil--by 55 percent. At the same time there has been a shift from "super" gasoline to "special" gasoline. All fuel resources saved have been processed in the chemical industry and sold very profitably on world markets.

E. Sadilkova, RUDE PRAVO: Modern industrial production is accompanied by many ecological influences. In your sector it is, above all, the paper and chemical industry which pollutes water and the air. What are you doing to limit the sources of pollution now and in the future?

B. Urban: We are taking two roads. First, we are liquidating old production facilities, where it would not be profitable to do anything about pollution. We have, for instance, halted the operation of the Plzen pulp mill, and that has very significantly purified the Berounka River. We have also halted the operation of the Jindrichov pulp mill in Moravia, which has purified the upper section of the Morava River. Similarly, operation was halted in the pulp mill in Ceska Kamenice. We will continue that policy. The second option is building biological water purification plants. That is not an inexpensive affair--each of them costs Kcs200 to Kcs400 million. We have built them in Steti, Zaluzi and a part in Pardubice. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will build more of them--for instance for the Tiba plant in Dvur Kralove, the Svit plant in Otrokovice, the Veba plant in Broumov and other enterprises. We are, naturally, not completely satisfied with the present state of affairs because while in this 5-year plan we will spend Kcs1.2 billion on ecological measures of all kinds, in the next 5-year plan it will be less.

B. Martinec, Czechoslovak television: I would like to know whether you will be pursuing a more generous investment policy vis-a-vis sectors that make use of domestic raw materials. I am thinking, for instance, of timber, which we export raw.

B. Urban: The fact that we export timber is generally known and is the subject of frequent queries. This year we will produce roughly 18.5 million cubic meters of timber, of which we will export, depending on the variety, 10 to 15 percent. I would like to stress that we are all striving to increase the share of processed timber and the concept for the Seventh 5-Year Plan is based on that. But for the time being we do not have enough production facilities, which are only gradually being built. However, I do not hesitate to say that exports improve our balance of payments. I will only mention a few figures. For each cubic meter of raw timber we get Kcs560, for converted timber around Kcs1,000, for cellulose Kcs1,200 to Kcs1,300, and for special kinds of paper several times that sum. That is why we want to increase our processing capacity. By 1985 we would like to limit exports of raw timber to 20 percent of the present volume and, in subsequent years, discontinue it altogether.

E. Kotvova, Czechoslovak television: When you spoke of timber I began to think of skis, sleds and hockey sticks. They are still in short supply in the shops. What will the situation be like in the near future?

B. Urban: Industry is responding to the enormously growing demand. We have, for instance, purchased production lines for cross-country skis and children's skis for the national athletic enterprise. This year production will increase 40 to 45 percent. We will probably still not be able to satisfy everyone but the increase is large. Some time ago we decided to build a specialized plant for sleds and hockey sticks in Horazdovice. It will contribute a 40 percent increase in the nationwide production of sleds; as to hockey sticks the increase will even be threefold. After some time we should, therefore, be able to cover demand.

D. Machacek, Czechoslovak television: But will the increased production not be used primarily for export? Will anything reach the domestic market?

B. Urban: We have to be frank. The fastest way to build a production line is to take a credit with foreign exchange returnability, repayable through exports of products. I believe that is a sensible way, because from the very beginning some of the increased production reaches the domestic market and that share keeps growing.

M. Pavel, MLADA FRONTA: I happen to be a non-smoker; nevertheless, some time ago I noticed a shortage of matches. I could cite other examples, too. I believe that such trifles should not be annoying us, the consumers. Would it not be possible to improve cooperation between trade and production in that respect?

B. Urgan: It is true that we must export but the situation is not such that we have to export precisely those trifles the shortage of which annoys the consumers. You asked about the problem of matches, which has been resolved in the meantime. I found out that it was a result of nothing but neglect. When production declined, owing to breakdowns of the production installations, we should have reduced exports and everything would have been in order. Who should have done it? It goes without saying that it cannot always be done by the center; in this case it should have been done by the enterprise director of that plant, which holds the production monopoly. In our sector there are more than 550,000 miscellaneous products and each of them must always be taken care of by a precisely designated link of the organizational structure. The case of matches was very instructive for us in that respect.

E. Sadilkova, RUDE PRAVO: When will the variety of childrens' wear improve and which products will we still have to scratch about for instead of buying them?

E. Kotvova, Czechoslovak television: We receive many letters saying that the stores lack all three categories of merchandise--deluxe, average quality and inexpensive--which would enable all consumers to have a choice.

B. Urban: After last year's adjustment of prices consumers began to act more economically so that today the demand for woolen baby products, all kinds of sweaters and other baby garments, knitted underwear, children's footwear and some other goods is virtually covered. As far as pantyhose are concerned, we are gradually putting into operation new production facilities so that production will increase. We still have problems in track suits, knitted gloves and children's cotton underwear. The reason is clearly a shortage of raw material. As to Comrade Kotvova's question, we have given our economic production units clear instructions that trade must receive all three categories of merchandise--deluxe; average quality--which should be the largest category; and inexpensive kinds, which should also not be forgotten.

B. Martinec, Czechoslovak television: I would like to know what is the present situation in introducing the set of measures in your sector.

B. Urban: Of the 20 economic production units of our sector, for the last 2 and 1/2 years four have been testing the main principles of the set of measures within the framework of the "comprehensive experiment." The results of these four economic production units are demonstrably better. Their profit is 7 percent higher, the profitability in relation to the production assets is 8 percent higher [than in the other economic production units of the sector]. However, the 1981 criteria will be much more demanding. With the system of management that is valid today 1 in 20 economic production units has certain problems in fulfilling the plan; when using the criteria that will go into effect on 1 January 1981 there will be more such economic production units with problems. [paragraph continues]

In preparing the plan every enterprise and plant will have to ask itself whether it will be capable of earning enough to cover wages and of allocating money to all the funds it needs. However, I am convinced that when we turn to our work collectives--and in our sector we have good employees--and tell them quite clearly what is our aim, that we will always get a positive response.

EAST SLOVAK PARTY COMMITTEE CRITICIZES SHORTCOMINGS

AU291325 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 80 p 2

[RUDE PRAVO correspondent's report signed (SK): "The East Slovak Regional Party Committee Meets; More Flexibly in Management Work"]

[Text] Kosice, 23 Oct--A 2-day session of the East Slovak regional party committee began on Thursday, with Comrade Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attending. The report on implementation of the conclusions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session in the conditions of the East Slovak Region was delivered by Comrade Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the CPSL regional committee. Ladislav Bobcak, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke about the course of the regional party organization pertaining to the further development of the region's economy.

The speeches revealed that despite the complex conditions, persisting problems as regards the standard of quality and the efficiency of production, and the cumbersome supplier-consumer relations, the region's industrial production--compared with 1975--increased 34.4 percent.

But now already, in the pregress period, it is desirable to uncompromisingly rid ourselves of various malpractices, misfeasance, dilatory attitudes, of all that slows down our achieving even better results. An analysis of mistakes and shortcomings revealed that the work of party organizations--especially of the district party committees, all-enterprise committees and even of the basic organizations--is marked by inadequate demands on economic ranking personnel. Effective criticism and self-criticism is not being carried out in all places, many economic workers [pracovnici] do not fully appreciate the importance of party organizations when it comes to ensuring economic tasks, and there is an inadequate party control and the aforementioned levels.

Therefore now, when preparing for the Seventh 5-Year Plan in order to successfully master all tasks, party organizations must search for ways and means to further improve their political-organizational, ideological and cadre work. When selecting cadres, Comrade Pirc emphasized, one has to pick such people who not only identify with the party policy, but who, moreover, are capable of asserting it in everyday life. When it comes to the selection of cadres, the regional party organization really has extensive reserves in young people. After all, since the 15th congress alone the number of young candidates for party membership increased by more than 22,000.

The deliberations of the regional party committee will continue on Friday with a discussion.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK POTATO HARVEST--Potatoes were to be harvested from 39,335 hectares in Slovakia this year. Due to the loss caused by floods, especially in the East Slovak Region, the actual harvesting area will be 4,000 hectares less. According to estimates of 15 August, 568,000 tons of potatoes were to be procured in Slovakia this year. The estimates carried out a month later, however, expected a harvest that was almost 56,000 tons lower. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON DETERIORATING GDR-FRG TIES

LD271014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0436 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 27 Oct (ADN)--Under the heading "Who is the FRG Is Interested in Deteriorating Relations Between the GDR and FRG?" NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes a commentary today, the text of which is as follows:

"The GDR's implementation of a compulsory minimum exchange among obviously robs a number of people in Bonn of the ability to assess the situation correctly and calmly. Instead, a veritable stream of defamations of the GDR and its policies has been put in motion. Even some of the highest FRG representatives, and indeed some of them misusing West Berlin, have joined the choir of slanders, imbuing it with some particularly shrill notes.

"There is twaddle of 'considerable strain' being put on relations, of 'far-reaching violation of the underlying assumptions on which relations are conducted.' Visits by FRG ministers, secretaries of state, representatives of public institutions and organizations are being canceled. Film weeks are discredited. What's all this fuss?

"Wasn't it precisely the Federal chancellor who said that it is important to talk to each other, especially in difficult periods," the commentary continues. "Does this no longer apply after the elections? Why all this fuss about a measure which is directed only against the scandalous exchange rate of one in five? What about the boast of higher wages, salaries and pensions in the FRG?

"But what is it really all about? Just like in other states, questions of entry into the GDR are the subject of its own sovereign decision. They are solely within the GDR's own competence. There are no agreements, accords, in short not a single phrase, from which the FRG might derive any right of a say in this matter or right of consultation. Hence, these questions do not form any kind of 'business basis' for relations.

"One will have to patiently repeat once again to those who obviously have as little knowledge of the texts of treaties concluded as have government members (?of a) neighboring state. The GDR decides on the minimum exchange rate solely on the basis of its own interests and requirements."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "FRG finance ministers have never yet asked the GDR whether or not they were permitted to carry out monetary or financial measures.

"If we have to discuss the 'business basis' of relations, then it is everybody's duty to observe strictly the principles of sovereign equality and of noninterference.

"Attempts at giving instructions to the GDR on the question of the minimum exchange rate or at trying to exert pressure with 'various instruments' violate the basis of existing treaty systems between the two states, fixed by international law. They in turn would be a gross interference in the internal affairs of the GDR, which could not remain passive.

"These attempts are at variance with the Helsinki Final Act, which says that the member states will observe each others sovereign equality and individuality as well as all their rights inherent to the sovereignty, including the right to determine laws and decrees.

The commentary continues: "As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, expressly emphasized in his Gera speech, the GDR is to continue its course of peaceful coexistence. The GDR is consistently in favor of the continuation of detente and its supplementation through military detente, for arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equal security for all.

"If we have to discuss a strain being put on relations, then one will also have to recall that the FRG increasingly pursues a policy which is directed against essential elements in the normalization of relations and against detente. It thus violates the letter and spirit of treaties concluded and the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki."

The commentary continues: "Let it suffice to point out in this connection the FRG's role as coiniciator of the NATO arms decision and the forced NATO arms buildup, the refusal of the FRG to respect GDR citizenship, something which is against international law, the presumptuous claim, made again only recently by Bonn, of 'acting also for those on the other side,' the unrealistic, dangerous attempt of uniting 'all Germans under the roof of the FRG,' of subjugating them to the laws of the FRG, of including them into NATO's sphere of influence.

"The question arises as to why in the FRG, some 10 years after the start of the process of detente in Europe, the cold war is being dusted off again and outmoded concepts of the world are being revived and extolled as up-to-date policy. One look at the basic treaty shows just who is turning his back on the basis of relations agreed upon.

"Article four of the treaty says quite clearly 'that neither of the two states can represent the other internationally or act in its name,' and article six says that the two states must 'respect the other's independence and autonomy in its internal and external affairs. It is necessary to remind the FRG Government from time to time of these most elementary bases of relations between the GDR and FRG. Anyone violating them places at risk detente and the further normalization of relations," the commentary states.

"As far as the new regulation on the minimum exchange amount is concerned, the most important thing about it was said by Dr Werner Schmieder, GDR minister of finance, in a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND interview on 11-12 October 1980. Suffice it to add: We will not permit the concept of detente to be falsified and misused in order to inflict on us economic damage, to rob us of the results of our work.

"It is important for us that the GDR's social policy truly benefits its citizens," the commentary continues. "Attempts to misuse the tourist and visitor traffic for speculative purposes and to grow rich at the expense of the GDR will not be brooked. After all, it is not secret that the illegal currency speculations in the FRG and West Berlin with GDR marks continue the same as before.

"The GDR is in favor of continuing normalization, toward which it has made its decisive contributions but for which the necessary return contributions are still outstanding. This demands of the FRG sober and realistic conduct.

"This primarily includes the willingness to adhere to the letter and spirit of the treaties concluded and the CSCE Final Act vis a vis the GDR. This applies above all to the regard for sovereign equality and nonintervention. Only on that basis can normal, good-neighborly relations between the two German states be developed on the basis of equality, as demanded by Article One of the basic treaty."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "As emphasized by Comrade Erich Honecker, relations between the GDR and FRG 'can move forward only if one proceeds without any reservation from the existence of two sovereign states, independent of each other with differing social orders.'

To repeat once more in conclusion: The GDR is for the continuation of the process of detente and the cooperation between all states irrespective of their social order. The GDR is in favor of doing everything to see to it that never again will war break out from German territory. Hence, it is against the Brussels missile decision, against NATO's long-term arms program, against the Bundeswehr's modernization program which threaten the security not only of the peoples of the East but of the West, against an armaments policy which contains the danger of turning the Federal Republic into a nuclear inferno."

The commentary continues: "The question arises what all this has to do with the GDR measures against the nonlegal speculation in GDR currency in the FRG. Who in the FRG is interested in damaging the relations with the GDR? They should know that the GDR cannot be blackmailed. The sooner the FRG returns to reason, the better for the development of good relations between the GDR and the FRG.

DPA: GDR WITHDRAWS PERMISSION FOR FRG TV FILM ON CHURCH

LD291125 Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Frankfurt, 29 Oct (DPA)--The GDR Foreign Ministry has withdrawn permission for a Hessische Rundfunk [HR] television team to make a film about the GDR church district of Schmalkaden. This was confirmed by HR producer Carl Bringer in Frankfurt today.

The GDR Foreign Ministry telexed permission for the filming on the church district on 4 September. The Department for "Press Relations" of the GDR ministry announced "out of the blue" last Friday that at present there was certainly "no interest" in filming.

Bringer said that a film had been planned about the autonomous church district in which "curiously and for historical reasons" the Hesse church order still applies. A few years ago HR had transmitted a program about a Hesse parish in which the Saxony church order still applied.

ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CALLS FOR 'TWO GERMAN STATES'

AU282017 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 80 p 1

[ADN report]

[Text] Florence (ADN)--Recognition of GDR citizenship by the FRG was demanded by participants in a meeting of antifascists from Italy and the GDR in Florence on Saturday, which was organized by the Italy-GDR society. Its secretary general, Senator Ricardo Romano, called upon the Italian Government to follow France's example and to conclude a consular treaty with the GDR.

The head of the GDR delegation, Heinrich Toeplitz, chairman of the GDR-Italy Friendship Society, emphasized that the continuation of detente was the declared goal of the GDR's foreign policy.

Senator Franco Calamandrei, vice president of the Italy-GDR society and deputy chairman of the Italian Senate's Foreign Policy Commission, said that the greatest vigilance of all antifascist and democratic forces was necessary especially regarding the neofascist activities in the FRG. In striking contrast to the FRG, fascism has been eliminated in the GDR root and branch. "Hence the existence of the other Germany, the GDR, is of great importance to us," he declared.

LEADERS COMMENT ON FRG RELATIONS AT AKTIV MEETINGS

Stoph at Cottbus

LD162207 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Cottbus, 16 Oct (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, addressed the bezirk party aktiv meeting in Cottbus. The session in the town of Halle [as received] was opened by Werner Walde, first secretary of the area SED leadership and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Willi Stoph said: "Allow me, comrades, a few remarks about our policy towards the FRG. It is a firm component of our foreign policy, which we are pursuing in collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, to safeguard lasting peace in Europe. The GDR proceeds from the principle of peaceful coexistence and strives for good-neighborly relations also with the FRG. But practice shows that a great deal still remains to be done for a true normalization of relations between the two German states, and it is now up to the rulers in Bonn to eliminate serious obstacles from this path. This includes the readiness of the FRG Government to recognize at long last GDR citizenship and to transform the permanent missions in the two states into embassies in accordance with international law."

"It is also time to bring about regulation of the border along the Elbe in accordance with international law on the basis of the work accomplished by the Joint Border Commission. And last, but not least, it is proper to point to the need to put a stop to the constant violation of the transit agreement. As pointed out by Comrade Erich Honecker in his speech at the Gera Bezirk party aktiv session, the GDR will continue its effort to normalize relations with the FRG in the interests of peace and detente in Europe. We are of the opinion that further progress in this direction is possible provided the other side respects without any restrictions the principles of international law which are normal between sovereign states independent of each other."

"Experience teaches us that it is necessary to continue to adopt a most sober attitude to the position of the FRG ruling circles. We must not forget that this capitalist state was created as a barrier against social progress. It is firmly anchored in the Western alliance. As the second strongest capitalist economic power today following the United States, as the influential force in the EC and even more so as the state which provides the major part of the NATO armed forces in Europe, the FRG has an important say in all major decisions, especially in NATO. So the people of Europe have been all the more alarmed when the FRG used all its influence to enforce the May 1978 NATO long-term program of maximum armament and the NATO missile decision of December 1979. Those serious decisions would never have come about without, let alone against the FRG, and this today is admitted even by leading circles in the United States."

Felfe in Halle

LD171148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Halle, 16 Oct (ADN)--"Our policies are the result of the purposeful implementation of the decisions of our party's eighth and ninth party congresses.

They are based on the far-reaching revolutionary changes that have taken place in our country in the past three and a half decades." This was stated by Werner Felfe, first secretary of the SED area executive in Halle, at the party aktiv meeting in the Halle trade union clubhouse. "Our history and our results, with which we are going to the 10th party congress, confirm the rightness of our policies and our path," he stressed.

Werner Felfe dealt in detail with conclusions resulting from an analysis of the international situation and the main trends of its development. It was only against this background that the historic significance of what had been achieved was fully visible. The policy of peaceful coexistence has today become a solid component of international politics thanks to the strengthening of socialism. If it has been possible for more than 35 years--half a lifetime--to preserve peace in Europe it has not been because the aggressive nature of imperialism has changed but only because the might and influence of socialism has imposed increasingly effective limits on imperialism's aggressive ambitions. "The struggle for peace has entered a phase of sharper disputes." It could not be a matter of indifference to us if in the FRG today, one in three DM of the state budget goes to arms. And it could certainly not be a matter of indifference to anyone that the Federal Republic is to serve as the main launching pad for the so-called Euro-strategic weapons.

He clarified the GDR's clear and unequivocal viewpoint with the following words:

"In the relations with the FRG, progress can only take place when, without any reservations, one proceeds from the existence of two sovereign states, both independent of one another and with different social systems."

Hager in Dresden

LD172308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Dresden, 17 Oct (ADN)--"The SED was always able to fulfill its leading role because it was always guided by the Leninist knowledge that there can be no revolutionary practice without revolutionary theory." This was underlined by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Friday at the Bezirk party aktiv meeting in the Palace of Culture in Dresden. The aktiv meeting was opened by Hans Modrow, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive.

Kurt Hager stressed that the party has at all times attached great importance to theoretical work. Important theoretical work has been accomplished in the drafting of the SED program decided by the ninth party congress. Continuous and systematic study of Marxism-Leninism, of the program and policy of the SED has proved to be a firm foundation for the unity and cohesion and for the fighting vigor of the party as well as its firm ties of solidarity with the people.

Kurt Hager dwelt extensively on the worldwide struggle to maintain peace. The joint action by all forces interested in peace and security will continue to be the GDR's foremost cause. Revanchism is a determining and ever more prominent integral part of the FRG's policies.

"The ruling circles of the FRG," he said, "in actively supporting a course of confrontation and intensive arming, clearly see a way to realizing their expansionist and revanchist goals." As before, Bonn claims the "right to provide welfare" for the citizens of the GDR and for sections of the population in Poland and the USSR. Even regarding the new GDR regulations concerning the compulsory minimum currency exchanges, the FRG behaves as though the GDR should have asked it for permission to take these measures.

The basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG clearly sets out that one is dealing with two sovereign states. Each must respect the other's independence and autonomy.

"This also applies to the question of state citizenship," Kurt Hager stressed. "As a sovereign state the GDR is as much a subject of international law as is the FRG. It has its state citizenship and the FRG too will have to relinquish its antiquated viewpoint, long since overtaken by history, and recognize the GDR's state citizenship."

In its relations with the FRG, the GDR is always guided by the responsibility which both German states bear for peace, disarmament and detente. "We strive for good-neighborly relations with the FRG and are interested in developing trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation to mutual advantage on a long term basis. But this will only be possible if we proceed without any reservation on the premise of the existence of sovereign states, both independent of one another, with different social systems."

Mittag in Karl-Marx-Stadt

LD202144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 20 Oct (ADN)--"Deeply rooted in the hearts and minds of the people of our republic is a fundamental knowledge that what the party does it does for the benefit of the people, for the strengthening of socialism, for the securing of peace. This is what complies with the most basic interests of every citizen of the GDR." This was stressed by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the meeting today of the Bezirk party aktiv in Karl-Marx-Stadt.

Guenter Mittag described this basic ideological position as "the result of the purposeful realization of the decisions of the Eighth and Ninth SED congresses" and pointed out that "the eighth party congress brought about a turn in the policy of our party which will forever be linked with the name of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker."

Dealing with his latest speech in Gera, Guenter Mittag underlined that it had demonstrated the far-reaching importance of the stable development of the GDR on the path of shaping advanced socialist society both for the prosperity of the GDR and, moreover, for the securing of peace on an international scale. He stated: "The GDR is a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe on which all imperialist attacks are dashed to pieces."

In this connection the speaker demanded that the FRG Government finally abandon its fiction of "intra-German interests" which exist no more than does the former German Reich in the 1937 borders or the nebulous concept of "Germany." "The GDR fosters relations with the FRG as with any other capitalist state. Their normalization is possible only on the basis of the full recognition of the sovereignty of the GDR in international law. Everything else leads to a dead end."

At this point it also became clear who those people are who disregard the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. "They are those who cast doubt on the generally recognized norms of international law in the relations between the GDR and the FRG, who want to pass by GDR sovereignty, and who see it as a basic principle of their policy to constantly interfere in the internal affairs of the GDR, and not only of the GDR. This is what undermines detente, and we guard ourselves against such a policy most resolutely," Guenter Mittag stated. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1843 GMT on 20 October 1980 adds the following passage: "This also applies, for example, to the FRG's insistence on the concept, at odds with international law, of nonrecognition of the GDR's citizenship and of our state's supreme authority in citizenship matters. This applies, furthermore, to the long overdue conversion of the GDR's and/or FRG's permanent representations into embassies in keeping with the norms of international law."] "In fact, we did not ask the prior permission of the FRG chancellor, Schmidt, in taking economic action, which was our sovereign decision in the interests of the citizens of the GDR. Nor will we do this on any other question."

Sindermann in Magdeburg

LD222008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] All the working people, the entire people of the GDR, see the policy of the party--which serves the entire society--as the realization of their very own vital interests. They feel part and parcel of the process of resolving the powerful tasks in socialist construction and they are directly participating in the management and planning of all the processes of social development." This was the assessment from which Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, proceeded in his speech today to party activists of the Magdeburg Bezirk at the Hermann Matern area party school.

The Bezirk party aktiv meeting was opened by Kurt Tiedke, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Party Executive.

Horst Sindermann said in his speech that the close relationship of trust between the masses and the party rests on facts known to all citizens, that is that the SED, under the leadership of its General Secretary Erich Honecker, had fully kept its word in the continuous implementation of the internal and foreign policy programmed by the SED at its eighth and ninth party congresses.

"Also, in the period of intensified international class confrontation, and precisely because of it, the GDR has proved to be a stable sovereign socialist state, the authority and influence of which as a guarantee of peace, democracy and social progress has grown in the whole world."

Referring to statements made by Erich Honecker in Gera about the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG, Horst Sindermann stressed that the remarks touched upon the core of FRG policy. The basic concept of the Bonn constitution raised the demand to make decisions about us "over there" and thus extend the sovereignty of the FRG to the borders of the German Reich which existed in 1937. "Entirely apart from the fact that these are antiquated views which have nothing in common with political reality, they are a relic of the cold war and the product of wishful thinking of all would-be conquerors of the east. And this makes the further normalization of relations difficult. We are in favor of all human contacts if they serve the desire for peace and cooperation. But then, a GDR citizen must not be discriminated against, his right to citizenship must not be repudiated and he must not be treated as if he were merely a tool in the hands of those who would like to liquidate the GDR.

Normalization of relations can only be understood as a principle of respect for sovereignty. It is, therefore, high time that the FRG made a normal move toward the normalization of relations.

Verner in Leipzig

LD272259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 27 Oct (ADN)--"In the further shaping of developed socialist society our party is guided by the theoretical knowledge of Marxism-Leninism that the leading role of the working class grows regularly and that the constant strengthening and consolidation of the socialist state power, its further development and the perfection of state management and planning must always be given due attention." This was stated at the area party aktiv meeting in Leipzig on Monday by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The meeting was opened by Horst Schumann, first secretary of the SED area executive.

In the foreign policy part of his speech Paul Verner spoke about the heightening of the international situation by the aggressive circles of world imperialism and said that the FRG has been and is actively involved in the hazardous business of switching course from detente to confrontation. To cover this up the FRG, and leading politicians of all the parties represented in the lower house, were at present conducting a vociferous slander campaign against the GDR.

The method used here was that of "stop thief" and an attempt as made to impute to the GDR that it had left the "political underlying assumption of detente." "This horse-dealing trick cannot of course wipe out the truth," Verner said "everyone knows that we fight in accordance with the foreign policy line of the 9th SED Party Congress and in complete harmony with the policy agreed on by the states of the Warsaw Pact resolutely and stubbornly for detente and peaceful coexistence."

As far as the FRG was concerned, the Bonn government certainly did not lack for words about detente. But one had to ask what in the meantime was really to be understood by it. NATO's 10-year arms program, the planned stationing of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the new U.S. nuclear strategy, backed by the FRG, of first strike against the socialist countries--in Bonn all this made out to be a harmless affair. Although it does have serious effects on the international situation and the process of detente.

"If one then examines the practical behavior of the FRG's leadership," Paul Verner inferred, "then, when they talk about detente, they obviously mean a carte blanche for continuing NATO's arms buildup policy and for interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. But this is absolutely incompatible with the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente, as laid down in the Helsinki Final Act and as contained in the basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG. The essence of detente is the securing of peace. It today demands from everyone steps for arms limitation and disarmament. Peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders presupposes full and unrestricted respect for the sovereignty of states, their equal rights and the principle of noninterference in internal affairs."

Mueckenberger in Erfurt

LD272256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Erfurt, 27 Oct (ADN)--It is the essential aim of the SED's educational work "to strengthen politically and ideologically all members and candidate members of the party according to the program and statute of the party so that they serve as models in solving the tasks arising in the eighties." This was stated in the Ernst Thaelmann Erfurt area party school on Monday by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission. The area party aktiv meeting was opened by Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the Erfurt SED area executive.

Regarding relations between the GDR and the FRG, Erich Mueckenberger said, "In German there is a proverb--'you can recognize them by their deeds,' and we shall act according to this and go on assessing them in the future." As far as negotiations between the GDR and the FRG were concerned, the GDR held these under the condition that it is a matter of negotiations between two sovereign states. The principle of equality and of noninterference in the internal affairs of the other had always been safeguarded. It was a matter of the further implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence between the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. The starting point for negotiations was that there is no so-called open German question, thus no nationalistic ballyhoo.

STATE SECURITY MINISTER ON FOILING 'SUBVERSIVE ATTACKS'

LD171354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Oct (ADN)--The tasks of and demands on communists in the Ministry of State Security in preparation for the 10th SED Congress were the subject of a speech by Army General Erich Mielke, minister of state security, to the party activists of his ministry. With reference to the aggravation of the situation by the policy of confrontation of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, as well as the Chinese hegemonists, the speaker emphasized the growing importance of uncovering and unmasking the dangerous plans, intentions and activities of these forces. "Still greater efforts must be made to repulse the policy of fanning conflicts and hotbeds of crises and the dangers emanating from them. An intensified struggle must be waged to ward off these antihuman and antisocialist plans and machinations."

He affirmed emphatically the duty of the state security organs "to make a maximum contribution in supporting the policy of peace and detente of the USSR and the entire community of socialist states. Especially in the present tense situation, the Ministry of State Security bears a very great responsibility for recognizing and foiling in time the aims of imperialism's global strategy, especially counterrevolutionary activities against the socialist states."

The minister pointed out that imperialism is making great efforts "to hamper and upset socialist development in the GDR and, if possible, to halt and reverse it. Yet our enemies have been unable to halt our successful development--neither by their boycott and embargo policy, their endeavors to liquidate the GDR through military and counter-revolutionary means, by their massive incitement and interference in our internal affairs, nor by their manifold diversionary attempts and subversive machinations."

Erich Mielke emphasized that the enemies of socialism are especially directing their subversive attacks against socialist state power, dictatorship of the proletariat, in order to undermine and weaken it. "It is and remains a decisive task to strengthen the power of the working class and its allies in every respect and consistently protect it against any attack. No one will be allowed to raise his hand against it, no matter the guise under which he may be acting. We shall at all times maintain a secure hold on power, the most important prerequisite for establishing a socialist society and safeguarding our revolutionary achievements. This is the demand made on us by the interests of the working class and all working people. Together with them we shall see to it that no enemy will ever stand a chance in the GDR. All hostile intentions and actions will be put down adamantly. This is how it is and how it will remain."

Erich Mielke emphasized that all attempts by hostile forces, "especially to attack the role of the Marxist-Leninist party, to belittle the unselfish devotion of communists in the van of the struggle of the masses for the implementation of the party's program, to upset the close ties of the party with the working people, and to achieve results in the GDR by such activities, are being consistently foiled."

BULGARIAN PREMIER TODOROV ARRIVES ON 'FRIENDLY VISIT'

Arrival 29 Oct

LD291430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1151 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN)--Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP, arrived in the GDR today on a friendly visit. He was invited by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Present to welcome the guest were the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze and Dr Herbert Weiz, and other members of the Council of Ministers.

Those accompanying Stanko Todorov include the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP, Andrey Lukanov; the minister for mechanical engineering, Toncho Chakurov, and other members of the Bulgarian Government.

Official Talks

LD292000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1850 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN)--Official talks opened in Berlin this afternoon between Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and member of the BCP Central Committee. They discussed the expansion and deepening of GDR-Bulgarian relations, their joint contribution to strengthening the community of socialist states, and other questions of interest. They stressed the positive results of dynamic cooperation between the two countries and noted the successful implementation of the agreements concluded at the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in Sofia in November 1989.

The chairmen of the Council of Ministers briefed each other on the many initiatives and competitions undertaken by the working people of the two countries in preparation for the 10th SED and the 12th BCP Congresses. Both men raised the high level of cooperation and stressed that solid foundations had been laid for the deepening of relations.

They said the conclusion of a protocol on 1981-85 plan coordination will contribute to strengthening the relations between the two states in the economic, scientific-technological and trade fields and to the development of socialist economic integration. Both sides emphasized that this will serve the strengthening of the community of socialist states, as well as the interests of both sides.

The chairmen of the Council of Ministers affirmed their resolve to do everything to safeguard peace in view of the complicated and tense international situation brought about by the imperialist policy of confrontation. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, they intend to work consistently and constructively for ending the arms race for an agreement on concrete measures of disarmament, and continuation and consolidation of the process of detente. They also wish to contribute to the implementation of the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact states on 15 May and 20 October 1980.

SED'S AXEN RECEIVES SRI LANKA CP LEADER

AU291228 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Thursday Pieter Keuneman, deputy chairman of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee, who heads his party's delegation to the international scientific conference. He conveyed the most heartfelt greetings of the chairman and leadership of the Sri Lanka Communist Party to Erich Honecker, which Hermann Axen cordially reciprocated on behalf of the SED Central Committee general secretary. The Sri Lanka guest reported about the implementation of the decisions of the 11th congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party, and about the struggle of the Sri Lanka communists for peace, democracy and social progress. Hermann Axen gave an account of the preparations for the 10th SED Congress which are distinguished by a great people's movement to strengthen the GDR.

The exchange of views on international problems confirmed the congruous views of the SED and Sri Lanka Communist Party in the struggle for peace and international security.

SED POLITBURO MEMBER MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN PARTY SECRETARY

AU281153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Oct 80 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"On Friday Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Tselegiyn Ad'yaa, secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, who had participated in the international scientific conference 'The joint struggle of the workers movement and national liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress' in Berlin."

The interlocutors discussed problems related to the further development and deepening of relations between the SED and the MPRP, as well as between the GDR and the MPR.

PAPER REPORTS VISIT BY U.S. JEWISH NEWSPAPER JOURNALISTS

AU291435 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)--American journalists of Jewish newspapers are at present visiting the GDR at the invitation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples and of the U.S. society for studying the GDR. In talks with representatives of the committee of anti-fascist resistance fighters, with Helmut Aris, president of the association of Jewish religious communities in the GDR, and at numerous other meetings with prominent public figures, the visitors informed themselves about how racial hatred and antisemitism have been eliminated once and for all in the GDR.

ROMANIAN ATTACHE GIVES PARTY ON ARMED FORCES DAY

AU291536 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the 36th anniversary of the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Col Mihai Burbulea, military, air and naval attache at the Romanian Embassy in the GDR, gave a cocktail party combined with a presentation of films in Berlin on Friday. The invitation was honored by generals and officers of the National People's Army including Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commander of the GDR capital of Berlin. Ambassador Gheorghe Tache and military attaches attended.

FDGB CHAIRMAN TISCH REVIEWS RESULTS OF 31ST WFTU SESSION

AU291030 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 43, 1980 p 3

[HORIZONT interview with Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB chairman, on the 31st WFTU General Council session held in Moscow from 1-5 October--date and place not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: You were the leader of the delegation of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee to the 31st General Council session of the WFTU. How do you evaluate the results of this session?

Harry Tisch: The General Council session of the WFTU was held from 1-5 October 1980 in Moscow.

After the closing of the debates--after a certain time has elapsed since the discussions and after reviewing the documents adopted once again, as well as after their reevaluation--we can justifiably state that this was a successful session of the WFTU General Council.

The session displayed a critical and constructive approach as regards the future tasks of the most representative worldwide trade union organization. It contributed to a better orientation of the WFTU as regards the present political situation and as regards the organization's internationalist duties in the class struggles of our time. This General Council session demonstrated a greater cohesion of WFTU ranks than ever before.

At the same time the session was marked by the 35th anniversary of the WFTU. The session paid tribute to the historical achievements and credits earned by this organization and reviewed the successes achieved since the ninth world trade union congress. It worked out the first draft projects for the preparation of the 10th congress and decided to convene this congress.

The session was inspired by the firm resolve to pursue a constructive policy of unity and action. This is demonstrated also by the fact that aside from representatives of 75 member-organizations from 71 countries and 11 international professional associations, 70 observers from trade union organizations which are not members of the WFTU were present. This is certainly an expression of the fact that our international trade union enjoys high prestige among the worldwide trade union movement.

HORIZONT: 35 years of existence for the WFTU--this means three and a half decades of class struggle in a constantly changing world, as a result of which WFTU is facing ever increasing, new tasks.

Harry Tisch: It was more than symbolic that the 35th anniversary of WFTU was celebrated in Moscow, the socialist metropolis. The founding of the WFTU at the end of World War II and its present jubilee concurrently represent the commitment to pay tribute to the historical achievements, to the decisive share and to the invaluable sacrifices made by the Soviet people and its glorious army in defeating Hitler's fascism. The credits earned by the Soviet trade unions in contributing to the establishment of a unified worldwide trade union organization are unforgettable.

In those times--remembering the material and intellectual destruction caused by World War II--trade unions of all trends and orientations in our world joined in a unified worldwide trade union organization. The establishment of the WFTU was marked by the antifascist and antimilitarist principles and traditions of the workers and trade union movement. Never again war--never again fascism--this was the unifying idea. Paris was the founding city and the first seat of the WFTU.

Today we can look back with pride at this worldwide class organization and its history. Such a look back proves the following: The firm class stand, the consistent support of our organization, the WFTU, for the interests of the workers and of all working people in general, remains the decisive criterion for the position and prestige of the WFTU in the international trade union movement.

The more our workers' international adheres to the workers interests in the political, economic and historical sector, the more it will distinguish itself as a trade union and class struggle organization on a world scale.

The WFTU has earned tremendous credit in protecting the workers interest. It has become an important center of exchange of experience in the trade union sector, and a center of solidarity in the international trade union movement.

Since the first days of the WFTU's existence, there have been forces which considered the unity of trade unions as a thorn in their side. These forces devoted themselves to the disgraceful cause of undermining the unity of the trade union movement, and contributed to introducing and consolidating the cold war within the worldwide trade union movement as well.

The WFTU, however, remained loyal to its lofty commitments toward the workers class. It raised the banner of unity. It was and still is the vanguard of this unity.

Today the WFTU, more than ever, holds its place firmly among the ranks of the forces of peace and social progress.

HORIZONT: In a lively discussion, the basic problems of the international trade union movement in our time were discussed. Which tasks do you consider the decisive ones facing the WFTU in connection with the complicated international situation that has been created?

Harry Tisch: Some 67 speakers took the floor during the debates at the General Council session. This fact alone expresses the large scope of the democratic voicing of opinions and for the seriousness with which the trade union problems of our times were discussed at the session.

The following basic problems were at the center of discussions:

- Peace and disarmament, and continuation of the policy of detente, a decisive prerequisite for social security;
- Struggle against the shifting of the burden of crisis and rearmament upon the shoulders of the working people, against confrontation and the arms race policy;
- Struggle against the multinational corporation, a key problem of trade union interests representatives;
- Struggle for trade union rights and freedom, against the attacks of monopolist capital;
- The WFTU as protector of the social and economic interests of the working people.

We can correctly state as follows: In the seventies, important steps were taken along the path of detente. However, this development did not suit the reactionary forces of imperialism. They sought again and again the policy of confrontation and arms race. They tried every means to draw mankind back into cold war. They increased their military budgets, they imposed long-term rearmament programs and improved their mass destruction technical equipment to perfection.

This is a threat against the peoples' lives. It is an obstacle to social progress and deeply contradicts the workers and trade unionists' interests.

Therefore, the question of peace has become the question of all questions and the preservation of peace has become the most important task of the trade union representatives. This is why we must do everything within our power to take advantage of WFTU's capacity for forming alliances. [paragraph continues]

We need a broad antifascist and antimilitarist unity front within the trade unions, because this circumstance creates the best prerequisites for even more successfully waging our struggle against the dangers threatening mankind through the policy of the reactionary and imperialist circles, and for averting such dangers.

Today trade unionists throughout the world have a peace program which is deeply in conformity with their class interests. This is the program contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states. The same applies to the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states to the United Nations. Therefore the trade unions should do everything within their power to implement these proposals.

We are in favor of convening a worldwide trade union conference on the social and economic aspects of disarmament.

The WFTU General Council session has ascertained that in capitalist countries the controversy between labor and capital is being further exacerbated. The burden of crisis and rearmament is being shifted upon the shoulders of the workers and their families. Human and trade union rights are being violated millions of times. Unemployment has involved millions of working people. The question is to implement the right of labor, and last but not least to struggle for full employment.

The WFTU today, more than ever, must stand at the head of the movement demanding an improvement in the living conditions of working people in the capitalist world, and it must stand at the head of all guiding lines for a trade union and social policy.

In these tasks the WFTU will be able to rely upon the great opportunities for action of its international trade union organizations.

In the future the WFTU must even better succeed in taking into consideration the peculiar conditions of trade union struggles on various continents as well as on a regional scale, and in serving them better.

There are many other opportunities and there is also the necessity to improve the work of the WFTU in all the previously mentioned sectors.

HORIZONT: The trade unions of the socialist countries are representing a particular force within the international trade union movement; how are their social position and functions being evaluated

Harry Tisch: The trade unions of the socialist countries today involve over 150 million organized workers. This represents a remarkable social force.

In my statement at the Moscow session, I pointed out that the importance and responsibility of the trade unions are growing along with the building of socialist society. They are the organizations of the workers class which rules in the socialist countries, and they are acting under completely new social circumstances.

Their development as schools of socialism and as the main representatives of the interests of workers, employees and of the members of the intelligentsia, is a permanent process.

The fact that class conscious trade unionists would be interested in the further development of trade unions in the socialist countries is only natural. They understand that the trade unions in socialist countries have been created as organizations whose interests in the service of the workers class are in full accord with the interests of the party and state. These trade unions are a strong force of solidarity, which, in the class struggles of our time, always stand at the side of the forces of peace and social progress.

If those who in capitalist states would rather place their trade unions under tutelage, who are fighting, brutally and with subtlety trade union freedoms and the right to codetermination of workers organizations, today all of a sudden discover their heart and sympathy for workers in socialist countries, this calls for vigilance.

The hypocritical interest of these forces in the events in socialist countries is untruthful demagoguery. Basically they are only concerned with one and the same objective: to weaken the workers class, to wreck its unity and to destroy the strength of its organization.

We will do everything we can in our GDR, everything that serves to strengthen the socialist peace country. We shall continue working on the implementation of our program of full employment, of peoples' prosperity, of economic growth and stability. With new initiatives, the trade unions--as loyal costruggler of the party--will prepare for the 10th SED Congress with socialist competition.

HORIZONT: What are the essential resolutions adopted by the 31st WFTU General Council session after the deliberations ended?

Harry Tisch: The General Council handed to its member organizations the draft of a "WFTU statement" for discussion and to take a stand. After its final approval, this declaration can become an important orientation document of the preparation of the 10th World Trade Union Congress.

The General Council heard the report of the commission revising the WFTU statutes, and enjoined it to clarity still open questions in further consultations.

The work plan and budget of the WFTU for 1981 were approved and an additional 15 resolutions and decisions were passed. These included:

--The resolution on European security and disarmament;

--The resolution on the right to work and employment;

--The resolution on trade union rights and democratic liberties;

--The resolution on the situation in the Arab region, in Latin America and on establishing peace zones in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific;

--The declaration of solidarity with the struggle of the workers and peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

Trade unions from Oman, the Solomon Islands, Honduras, Jamaica, and the Philippines were admitted into WFTU ranks.

HORIZONT: You mentioned that the 31st General Council session decided to convene the 10th World Trade Union Congress. When and where will it take place?

Harry Tisch: The 10th World Trade Union Congress will convene for the first quarter of 1982 in Havana. This will be the first WFTU congress to be held on the Latin American Continent. The Cuban trade unions will host it, from the country that was first to embark on the road to socialism in the Western Hemisphere--at the gates of U.S. imperialism.

It will be important until then to solve the many and complicated tasks--in the individual countries and national organizations and in the world trade union movement. The next stages within WFTU will be the WFTU Bureau session and its General Council session in mid-1981.

It is important in preparation for the 10th world trade union congress to do everything possible to consolidate the WFTU ranks and to enhance its brilliance in the world trade union movement.

NAUMANN COMMENTS ON WORKERS MILITIA EXERCISES

AU291535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 80 p 2

["High Combat Readiness of Berlin's Workers Battalions: Konrad Naumann on the Combat Group Exercises"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Fine results were scored by units of combat groups of the workers class of the GDR capital of Berlin at tactical exercises carried out in the course of October, concluding the 1980 training year. This was stated to ADN by Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership. Under the leadership of the party branches, the combat collectives displayed a high readiness for action and combat.

The exemplary performances of the fighters, junior commanders and commanders at tactical exercises under complicated conditions are proof of the firm resolve of the combat group members to accomplish any task any time in both production and mastering the profession of arms.

Confronted with the increasingly evident aggressiveness of imperialism, the exacerbation of its policy of confrontation and the insane stepping up of the arms race, as well as with more, increasingly criminal, attacks against peace, the combat groups gave proof of their ability to cooperate in the reliable protection of peace as the most important task of the present.

Together with the other protective and security organs of our worker-peasant power and the glorious Soviet Army, the combat collectives, relying on the achieved results, will do all they can to effectively defend socialism and strengthen it.

The Berlin SED Bezirk Secretariat expresses its gratitude to all commanders and fighters of the combat groups of the workers class for the exemplary implementation of the decisions and instructions of the party in the field of socialist national defense. The party organization of the GDR capital of Berlin is convinced that under the slogan "Peace of the 10th SED Congress--We Strengthen and Protect Our Socialist Fatherland With High Production Achievements and Combat Readiness!" The combat groups of the workers class will also in the future make their important contribution within the national defense system.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND LAUDS PROGRESSIVE PRUSSIAN GENERALS

AU290911 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 27 October on page 4 carries a 1,000 word article by Col and Dr of Sciences Gerhard Forester, entitled "Prussian Generals, Reformers and Patriots: Gerhard von Scharnhorst and Neidhardt von Gneisenau Worked for Social Progress," reviewing the life histories and ideas of the military reformer-patriots, headed by Gen Gerhard Johann David von Scharnhorst who helped in the early 19th century to initiate bourgeois transformations in Prussia and to strengthen the masses' patriotism for the struggle against Napoleon.

Colonel Foerster states that "likeminded officers such as Neidhardt von Gneisenau, Hermann von Boyen, Karl von Grolman and Carl von Clausewitz assembled around Scharnhorst," and that Gneisenau and Scharnhorst rank "among the most important figures of German military history."

When describing Scharnhorst's activities as a teacher at Berlin's military school, Foerster notes that he tried to make his students, including young Carl von Clausewitz, understand that "necessary military changes are impossible without social reforms."

When summing up the career of Count Gneisenau, Foerster stresses that as a staffworker of the Royal Prussian Military Reorganization Commission, he enriched the concept of arming the people, with ideas of his own about forming armed militia as the nucleus of a national army. Foerster goes on to say: "It was impossible, however, without social progress, to release those energies of the people that were necessary to achieve national independence. The liberal reformers in Prussia let themselves be guided by this more or less advanced insight into these interconnections. They were headed by statesmen such as imperial Baronet von Stein and officers such as Scharnhorst and Gneisenau."

After summing up events in Prussia in the years 1807-12, Foerster concludes his article by stating that "even though feudal reaction was able to again raise its head after 1813, the bourgeois upheaval set in motion by the reformers and patriots remained a historic fact. The activities of the patriotic officers around Scharnhorst and Gneisenau helped to advance social progress."

BRIEFS

POTATO HARVEST REPORT--By Thursday, potatoes had been harvested from 383,044 hectares, that is 78.3 percent of the area under that crop. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

ROSTOCK ENERGY CONSUMPTION--The city of Rostock requires 72 mw of electric power on Sundays, approximately 25 percent less than it needs on weekdays. The overseas port shares in that energy consumption with mw. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1835 GMT 26 Oct 80 DW]

STEEL FABRICATION PLANT--The Finow rolling mill converts strip steel to section steel and box sections for the production of frames for automobiles, bicycles, baby carriages, and many other products including technical devices. The rolling mill turns out 1,500 assortments in four basic products. The rolling mill has a new installation which, automatically controlled, stacks steel sections and subsequently packs them ready for shipment. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1838 GMT 26 Oct 80 DW]

METALLURGICAL PLANT REMODELING--The smelting furnace department of the Maxhuettenmetallurgical combine, Unterwellenborn, turns out 2,000 tons of pig iron "for the republic" daily. The workers of this department, by technically reorganizing their plant, have created the preconditions for the introduction of microelectronics to control the furnace processes. In this way it is planned in 1981 to decrease the labor force by 150 in the entire plant, personnel who "will be required for the shift operation of a new, high performances rolling mill train." [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1831 GMT 19 Oct 80 DW]

EXPERIMENTAL WINDMILL POWERPLANTS--In its search for alternative energy sources, the GDR is contemplating the experimental construction of windmill power plants. The journal GDR FOREIGN TRADE points out that among all energy sources that have been reexamined, the wind is the most promising source for electric power generation in orders of magnitude worth mentioning. Wind velocity on the Baltic Sea coast is 28 km per hour and more at an altitude of 70 meters. This is why the experimental windmills should be built on the coast. They are part of a joint program of the socialist countries for the exploration of nonconventional energy sources. It is planned to conclude the experimental program essentially by 1985. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0608 GMT 21 Oct 80 DW]

CARRINGTON CONCLUDES VISIT, HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

Received by Kadar

LD291628 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee received the British foreign secretary in his office in Budapest today. Lord Carrington, who is staying in our country on an official visit, was earlier received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar in the parliament building. Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja was present at both meetings.

According to a report received from the Hungarian telegraph agency, at the Hungarian-British foreign ministerial talks the development of bilateral relations in particular was examined but a detailed exchange of views was also held about the most important issues of the international situation. The position of detente was a particularly important subject at the talks held by Lord Carrington and Frigyes Puja. As regards this, the views of the two sides were very similar. However, in the appraisal of the causes leading to a halt in the process of detente the Hungarian and British opinions were different.

Discussion With Puja

LD292002 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct (MTI)--The visiting British foreign secretary Lord Carrington and his host Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja concluded discussions on Wednesday. MTI's reporter learned upon conclusion of the talks that the foreign ministers reviewed bilateral relations and had a comprehensive exchange about all important issues of the international situation. They devoted much attention to questions of detente and disarmament and of the tension-nests in various parts of the world.

(?Both) sides' positions are similar on issues of continuation of detente and the necessity of its extension also to the military sphere. However, there were some points of the international politics where the opinions of the negotiators diverged. They judged differently the causes that stalled the process of detente and the ways of disentanglement.

The Hungarian side is in general satisfied with the development of bilateral relations but sees further possibilities of expanding them especially in the economic and technical-scientific areas. It considers the talks held in an open and objective atmosphere useful.

Departure for Poland

LD292004 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct (MTI)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has concluded his talks in Hungary and left Budapest Wednesday afternoon. He was seen off at Ferihegy airport by the Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Also present to see him off were Janos Lorincz-Nagy, Hungary's ambassador to London; Bryan George Cartledge, British ambassador to Budapest; and Marian Chruszczewski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest embassy of the Polish People's Republic.

Carrington News Conference

LD292013 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct (MTI)--At an international press conference on Wednesday British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington summed up the experiences of his visit and answered the questions of Hungarian and foreign newsmen.

The head of British diplomacy explained that he was pleased to accept the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and that the talks he had here helped improve bilateral relations and develop an atmosphere of trust.

Lord Carrington spoke highly about the meetings with Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar, and classified the official discussions with Frigyes Puja as friendly and constructive. Particular attention was paid at the talks, he said, to East-West relations, detente and disarmament and the prospects of the Madrid meeting. The sides reviewed also the problems of the Middle East, South Africa, Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.

"We established with satisfaction", Lord Carrington said, "that the bilateral relations are free of any major problems and we expressed the intention to improve them on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal advantages."

Mr Carrington announced also that he invited Frigyes Puja to pay a visit to Britain and the head of Hungarian diplomacy accepted the invitation with thanks.

After this opening speech--answering questions by journalists--the British visitor spoke about the possibilities of expanding the relations of Hungary and the United Kingdom, assigning priority to economy and various cooperation ventures. He mentioned by way of an example that Britain was making such coal-fuelled energy generating equipment which could be of interest for Hungary as well. Besides tourist traffic could be developed vice versa. [sentence as received]

"Although, I did not agree with my colleague on all points discussed, and I think it was so with Frigyes Puja as well, this visit of mine has, by all means, helped to learn each other's position better", stressed Lord Carrington and expressed the conviction that the confidence-raising measures were getting more and more decisive in settling international questions. Therefore, the Government of Great Britain endorses the French disarmament proposal. "We think that if such a confidence-raising meeting were held and were successful, it could come also to a broader, and more general disarmament conference as well."

Speaking about detente, the British foreign secretary stressed its universal character, adding: the British Government is expecting results in the limitation of armament and fruitful discussions at the forthcoming Madrid meeting. With these goals in mind they expect to table such constructive proposals in Madrid which will encourage others too to make forward steps. In connection with Madrid he remarked: At the meeting we shall discuss compliance with the Helsinki Final Act recommendations but we think we do not need to sweep under the carpet the failures of the past period either. In Madrid Great Britain will support every proposal and effort whose realization and outcome promise to be beneficial for 'East' and 'West' equally.

What do you think of the ratification of SALT II, came this question of high interest for the international public.

"The position of our government has been known for some time but I should like to repeat it now: We are for ratification of the treaty."

Lord Carrington then spoke about the next stop of his Europe tour, Poland, emphasizing that what is now happening in Poland is the country's internal affair, and the United Kingdom has no intention whatsoever to interfere with it.

In answer to a question concerning the return of the remains of Lazar Meszaros, the first Hungarian defense minister, who died in Britain, the politician explained that the two governments already had talks on the subject and it was raised at the present meetings as well. He promised to look into the matter again upon his return.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS SHORT VISIT

LD291102 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, October 28 (MTI)--Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the standing Political Committee of the FRELIMO party and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has paid a short visit in Hungary.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received the visiting foreign minister who handed over a message from Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

GYENES GREETES GRILICKOV ON ARRIVAL IN BUDAPEST

LD291232 Budapest MTI in English 1111 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct (MTI)--Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was met on Budapest's Ferihegy airport by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

FRENCH SENATE PRESIDENT--Alain Poher, president of the French Senate, who is paying an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of National Assembly chairman Antal Apro, had talks with his host at the Budapest parliament on 22 October. The talks were attended by Jacques Lecompt, ambassador of the Republic of France in Budapest. At the talks, Antal Apro informed his French guest about Hungary's political and economic position and the work of the National Assembly, and analyzed topical aspects of the international situation. Alain Poher expressed his agreement with general features of the appraisal of the issues that were discussed at the talks. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Oct 80 p 3 AU]

TAX AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY--Budapest, 23 Oct (MTI)--Hungarian Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi signed the agreement eliminating double taxation with Norwegian Finance Minister Ulf Sand in Oslo, the last stop on the Hungarian minister's Scandinavian tour. During his stay in Norway he held discussions with the ministers of planning, and shipping and trade, and paid a visit to the governor of the Central Bank. Istvan Hetenyi met with the representatives of Norwegian industrial, trade and financial circles in the organization of the Norwegian Export Council. At the talks they reviewed the situation of Hungarian-Norwegian economic, trade and financial relations, and examined the possibilities of further developing these with common agreement. The Hungarian finance minister's Scandinavian visit ended with these talks. During his tour he visited Denmark, Finland and Norway. Istvan Hetenyi returned to Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 23 Oct 80 LD]

NEW LAO ENVOY--Budapest, 24 Oct (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Friday Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Vanthong Sengmuang, new ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the Hungarian head of state. Also present on the occasion was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0628 GMT 25 Oct 80 LD]

DEPARTING IRISH ENVOY--Budapest, 24 Oct (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received a farewell call from Tadhg O'Sullivan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Ireland to Budapest, who later left Hungary for good. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 24 Oct 80 LD]

KANIA, PINKOWSKI DEPART FOR MOSCOW ON 'WORKING VISIT'

LD300914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, and Premier Jozef Pinkowski have left for Moscow on a friendly, working visit.

Talks With Brezhnev, Others

LD301013 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the party leadership and the Soviet Government, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Jozef Pinkowski arrived in Moscow today on a friendly working visit.

At Moscow airport they were welcomed by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet Leaders.

Next talks began in the Kremlin. They are attended by Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski as well as Leonid Brezhnev; Premier Nikolay Tikhonov; head of Soviet diplomacy Andrey Gromyko; first Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov and other personages.

Commentary on USSR's Importance

LD301150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Commentary by Polish radio permanent Moscow correspondent Czeslaw Berenda]

[Text] This [visit by PZPR first secretary, Stanislaw Kania, and Premier Jozef Pinkowski to the USSR] is an essential and important visit, if only in view of the fundamental importance and status of our mutual partnership and cooperation in all spheres of life, as well as in view of the very significant period, taking into consideration the complex situation in our country and the anxieties of the contemporary world.

The alliance with the land of the soviets and ties with the entire socialist community are one of the most fundamental factors in the political thinking of today's socialist Poland. This fact also has been strongly underscored at this sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee. Polish-Soviet cooperation answers the interests of both countries. We Poles need it today more than ever.

Our alliances bear fruit not only in the most important categories--national security and the inviolability of Poland's borders. They are of most essential importance both for implementing our development plans for the nearest future and those reaching right into the 1980's as well as for overcoming our current, temporary problems and difficulties.

The Soviet Union--and this is well worth stressing yet again--is Poland's most important economic and commercial partner. Trade with the land of the soviets at present constitutes 34 percent of Poland's overall foreign trade. Over 60 percent of our trade is with the CEMA countries. Similarly in Soviet trade, trade with Poland amounts to some 10 percent. This puts us in third place among the commercial partners of the Soviet Union. For our economy it is of utmost importance that the Soviet Union represents an absorbent export market. Our cooperation is of a long-term nature, based on joint long-term planning for needs and mutual advantages.

At the same time, the experience and practice of the last few months have demonstrated that we can always count on understanding and assistance concerning the difficult economic situation of the country. The Soviet Union, it may be recalled, has started to send raw materials and goods urgently needed by our economy. These are the outcome of the additional contracts signed during the Polish-Soviet agreements on 11 September this year.

Stanislaw Kania in his programmatic paper delivered at the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee described our alliance community as the immutable principle of Polish foreign policy, of the Polish *raison d'etat*. This fact has been confirmed by the past decades. It is being confirmed at present and likewise will be done in the future. The current round of Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow no doubt will add a new impetus to our mutual overall bonds.

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION TO HOLD WARSAW TALKS 31 OCTOBER

LD291304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] As reported earlier, the National Coordinating Commission of the independent and self-governing trade union Solidarity adopted a decision during its Monday debate in Gdansk expressing the urgent need to meet the premier and the minister of justice in order to discuss current issues emerging from the implementation of the Gdansk agreement, and in particular from the decision of the voivodship court concerning the registration of Solidarity. The premier recognized this proposal as justified and invited representatives of Solidarity to Warsaw. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski spent yesterday on the Gdansk coast where he discussed with the national Coordinating Commission of Solidarity matters connected with the premier's reply.

Late yesterday evening the Coordinating Commission decided that the whole commission will go to Warsaw for the meeting with the premier. The departure for the capital will take place on Friday, 31 October.

BRITAIN'S LORD CARRINGTON ARRIVES IN WARSAW 29 OCTOBER

LD291832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, arrived today in Poland on an official visit. The British visitor was received today by Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The program for his 3-day visit includes Polish-British plenary talks under the chairmanship of the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Meetings With Kania, Pinkowski, Czyrek

LD292210 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP)--Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, arrived to Poland today on an official visit. The programme said his three-day stay includes meetings with leading representatives of the supreme authorities of Poland. Also held will be plenary talks chaired by Polish and British foreign ministers.

Lord Carrington today was received by PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, with whom he discussed international issues and problems of further development of Polish-British relations.

Lord Carrington was also received by Premier Jozef Pinkowski, with whom he discussed problems of development of Polish-British relations, with special emphasis on economy. Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek was present at both meetings.

Lord Carrington also had a meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek today at which both diplomacy chiefs made speeches. Minister Czyrek stressed that Poland was making and will continue to make an effective contribution to the European dialogue and the cause of consolidation of peace, detente and international security. Prevention of a new war disaster and warranting a peaceful future to nations in Europe and elsewhere in the world is of special importance at the moment, in view of complications and tension in international relations, he said. Actions aimed to step up the dangerous arms race and attempts to undermine the process of detente and return to the policy from the position of strength and cold war confrontation are the main causes underlying these threatening phenomena, Czyrek declared.

Poland, together with her allies from the Warsaw Treaty Organization, spares no efforts to offset these unfavourable trends in the world. There is no reasonable alternative to detente and the only possible way to consolidate international peace, security and cooperation is to promote constructive dialogue, detente, halt the arms race and opening prospects for effective disarmament. This conviction invariably underlies the consistent peace policy pursued by Warsaw Treaty states, Minister Czyrek said.

Next, Minister Czyrek pointed to the significance of a constructive and fruitful course of the meeting in Madrid. We want to work on the erection of the structure of secure and cooperative Europe together with our partners in the name of superior interests of peace and security and on the basis of full observance of all principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act.

We hope all participants in the meeting will reciprocate our stand with goodwill. Their approach will be decisive of whether the meeting passes in a constructive atmosphere or in the climate of confrontation. We attach special importance to the matters of reduction of armaments, to disarmament and military detente, with special emphasis on the issue of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, Czyrek said. It is highly commendable that a decision of that conference--so vital to the development and consolidation of the European process of detente--be taken in Madrid, the minister stressed.

Czyrek voiced the conviction that the present talks will make a useful and constructive contribution to the continuation of the political dialogue and cooperation between the two countries, as well as to the formation of positive relations in Europe.

In his address, Lord Carrington said Poland and Britain shared special interest in East-West relations. We should also pay attention to the political dialogue; both our countries occupy an important position in international affairs. The speaker said his visit is taking place at a time when a disturbing deterioration in these relations was recorded and there is growing pessimism as to what they are going to be like in the future. If they are supposed to develop successfully and safely, they should be based on confidence, which in turn depends on moderation, Lord Carrington declared.

The principles of the Helsinki Final Act were not being applied in a way its signatories undertook to apply them both in and outside Europe. The preparatory meeting in Madrid so far has disappointed those who attach importance to the process of CSCE. We should work hard to rebuild confidence and restructure detente on a more solid basis. We on our part are willing to do so, Lord Carrington declared.

Lord Carrington urged establishing closer working contacts between our two countries, (?both informal) and formal. We should demonstrate that countries belonging to different alliances may find many things in common and establish valuable relations based on mutual respect.

In this spirit we in Great Britain were following the developments in Poland last summer, Lord Carrington declared. He said Britain saw it as Poland's internal affair, which should be solved by the Polish Government and society with no interference from outside. He hoped Poland would succeed in solving her difficult problems.

Talks With Czyrek

LD301107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Today, on the second day of the official visit to Poland, foreign and Commonwealth secretary Lord Carrington called on Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek. Thereafter, talks began in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, chaired by the two ministers.

Lord Carrington laid a wreath today at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw.

PZPR EXPERT QUOTED ON GDR-POLAND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

LD292242 Hamburg DPA in German 2104 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Hamburg, 29 Oct (DPA)--Eugeniusz Guz, PZPR expert on German affairs, has described the travel restrictions between the GDR and Poland, introduced by the GDR, as a "very regrettable decision." In an interview for the second German television channel broadcast tonight, Guz said he hopes that this measure will be reversed after a certain period.

He said: "Both populations will suffer. Perhaps the GDR will suffer more because in proportion to the population more GDR people visited Poland." While the decision "surprised" and "horrified" the Polish population, the Polish Government was not taken by surprise. Consultations had taken place previously. In his view, the GDR measure is due more to political than economic motives. "We have somewhat different views on the situation in Poland," he added.

CSSR'S HOFFMANN CITED ON POLISH UNIONS, 1967-68 CRISIS

LD300918 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 30 Oct 80

["Czechoslovak Unions Boss on Situation in Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Prague, 29 Oct (PAP)--The 10th plenary meeting of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions ended here today. It adopted a resolution calling on all trade union members to again confirm by their vigorous activity that the trade unions were the main support of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in shaping an advanced socialist society.

Summing up the discussion, K. Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions, said that as regards the activity of anti-socialist forces the present situation in the Polish trade unions was similar in many respects to that that existed in Czechoslovakia during the crisis between 1967 and 1968. On behalf of members of Czechoslovak unions, K. Hoffmann voiced the belief that Polish comrades would be able to restore the unity of the trade unions and their socialist and Leninist character, CTK said.

PZPR POLITBURO FINDS NORMALIZATION PROCESS 'TOO SLOW'

LD301045 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP)--The PUWP CC Political Bureau at its session here today found the process of normalization in Poland still too slow. That is how society feels, with growing symptoms of tiredness and even impatience accompanied with the yearning for more order and moves to guarantee conditions for peaceful constructive work. In this connection, the meeting found indispensable the actions to promote political reason and peace, PAP commentator writes. Debates and negotiations repeatedly organized at the initiative of various milieus still fail to be accompanied by socially indispensable work. Attempts are noted to breed turmoil and spread harmful demogogy. Development of intra-party democracy and society's greater interest in socio-economic and political life as a whole are factors that favour the normalization. The changes for which the 6th PUWP CC Plenum appealed ought to be put into practice with adequate prudence but both more effectively and at a higher rate.

Solid foundations were created which make possible more effective liquidation of the problems we are facing. However, the results scored so far come short of expectations, a fact which is best reflected by the commodity production, where more is being subtracted than added. Hence the growing deficit which comes alongside pressure for pay rises. Market repercussions of these phenomena are easy to predict.

The party comes out in favour of close and honest observance of all items included in the agreements negotiated in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie, and that is what it demands from its local links. At the same time however, the party expects trade unionists and the trade movement to do the same. The fact that new trade unions were registered provides a solid groundwork for proper cooperation, for trade unions in their renewed form finding a lasting place in socialist reality, and their influencing the latter in tune with the desire of working people.

TRYBUNA LUDU DEFENDS INCLUSION OF CLAUSE IN SOLIDARITY STATUTE

AU301126 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Self-Government and Partnership"]

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court on Friday registered the statutes of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union, having modified them in order to stress the agreement of the union's ideological platform with the political principles of the Polish People's Republic. Such agreement has often been declared by the founders of the Solidarity trade union and the modification itself is a result of the letter and spirit of the Gdansk agreements, which form the legal basis for organizing new self-governing and independent trade unions.

The court took the view that the aforementioned modification was necessary for the sake of a clear (?interpretation), one that would never raise anyone's doubts as to the ideological character of the new trade union. This is of special significance because the establishment of the new trade unions and their resolve to actively and fully participate in developing the socialist state's social policy is a result of the recent experience of the Polish workers class. That result is a phenomenon that has created a new structure and a new element of social decisionmaking with regard to the issues of vital importance for the country and the state. Our experiences and solutions in this field are perforce experiences and solutions that the workers movement is watching. In this sense all the documents of the new trade unions are not merely internal documents. That is why they must be precise and must not leave room for arbitrary interpretation. That is why documents must clearly define the aims of the activity of the trade union that has been set up by the will of the working people under the circumstances of the sociopolitical crisis.

It is especially important to clearly define the attitude toward the socialist state's political principles and toward the leading role played by the party of the workers class in that state. In a country that has chosen a socialist road to development, the party organizes the state's policy in such a way that it conforms to socialism, serves the people's vital interests and guarantees internal and external security for them. The other political parties, social organizations and religious groups in Poland have recognized and do recognize the party's leading role. Such a recognition does not undermine their autonomous and self-governing powers. What is more, their autonomous and self-governing nature is precisely a condition for true partnership in the country's government and enhances their role and social status.

This fully applies to trade unionism as well. The recognition by it of the party's leading role in the socialist state does not in any way lessen its self-governing and independent character and its freedom of action in the sphere of statutory aims and tasks. Our country's most recent experiences have made it clear that only self-governing and independent social and trade union organizations can be of good service to socialist democracy, because only such organizations are able to effectively fulfill their duties as permanent partners in the country's government and in the constant confrontation between state policy and the interests of social groups.

The intentions of the party, which plays the leading role in the state, are clear and candid. The party regards trade unionism, including the Solidarity self-governing and independent trade union, as a genuine social force that is and will be an extremely important element of the functioning of socialist democracy. [paragraph continues]

Such a position was presented at the sixth PZPR plenary session both in the Politburo report and in the views of the overwhelming majority of the members of the PZPR highest body. The activity to date of many--very many--plant and branch trade unions has fully confirmed the correctness of such an evaluation and such a position.

The new trade unions, including the Solidarity union, have in most cases found their place in social life. We all expect that their further activities will give a strong support to nationwide efforts to normalize the country's life, to stabilize the economy and to improve the sociopolitical atmosphere in all communities, because today we need all that more than anything else, not only in view of the fact that the people are becoming increasingly tired of the prolonged state of the unbalanced economy and other spheres of social life, but also in view of the fact that we now all know that without stability, without an atmosphere of peace, prudence and mutual trust, we are unable to solve the problems that are so crucial for us all. The drama of the economic situation and the long list of social needs are the facts we cannot escape. This is now beyond dispute and requires from all of us effort, courage, prudence, candor and profound thought about the long-term results of all our activities.

Being aware of all the consequences of its activity, the party is interested in a most rapid process of the maturing and strengthening of the new trade union movement--a process of a profound and genuine renewal of branch trade unions. That is because normal trade union activities are an elementary condition for stability of work forces and an important element of economic life's renewal.

There are in our country many issues for joint consultations, discussions and joint decisions--issues that brook no delay and that must be solved as soon as possible because they are a galling hindrance in our daily life and work. But we should bear in mind that now such solutions are impossible without a resilient trade union movement that acts in conformity with the working people's broadest interests.

ARMY DAILY CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY ON STATUTE STAND

LD272056 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 27 Oct 80

["Registration--and What Next?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct (PAP)--ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI army daily runs a commentary on the registration Friday by the Warsaw provincial court of the Solidarnosc trade union, headlined as above. Discussing the first amendment made by the court in the union's statute, the paper said: Such formulation as that introduced by the court to the first paragraph of the statute "has been included in the statutes by all newly founded unions registered to date. These unions were formed on the basis of the Gdansk agreement, which, in point 2, defined the ideological principles of new unions. Therefore, the stand taken towards the court decision by the representatives of Solidarnosc of Gdansk, who had been the co-authors of the agreement and now decided not to respect the agreement in such a form as the other trade unions, must seem strange and incomprehensible.

"The astonishment is all the more justified as the activists of Solidarnosc have on numerous occasions stressed the socialist character of their trade union. To quote Lech Walesa: 'Our trade union came to being in the socialist system, because this system suits the worker best' Why then avoid the incorporation of this stand to the wording of the statute so as to make clear to all, including members of the union itself, the ideological foundations of the organization," the army daily asked. "It is in the interest of trade unionists and our entire nation to clearly define those truths. Such clear-cut confirmation of jointly accepted principles is indispensable, and not only for the sake of credibility."

WARSAW RADIO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SOLIDARITY REGISTRATION

LD291338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The registration of the independent and self-governing trade union Solidarity in the Voivodship Court in Warsaw was an important event.

By the court's decision Solidarity has acquired legal status. This important fact cannot be overshadowed by the reservations submitted by the union's leadership as regards the court decision and the announcement on the appeal to the Supreme Court against amendments introduced to the statute by the voivodship court. All echelons and organizations of Solidarity have acquired the right to legally unfold their activities.

LE FIGARO EXAMINES SOLIDARITY'S REACTION TO COURT RULING

LD291625 Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: New Strike Threat"]

[Text] Warsaw--Despite the disappointment caused by the decision taken on Friday by the Warsaw Court, the leaders of the Solidarity free trade unions, with Mr Walesa at their head, again demonstrated a remarkable political sense in Gdansk yesterday when they succeeded in moderating the anger of the "grassroots", giving the government another chance of reaching agreement with the free trade unions.

The Gdansk meeting was stormy and lasted virtually the whole day. At the meeting Mr Walesa again condemned Friday's decision, saying that it cast doubt on the authorities' sincerity over respecting the free trade unions and threatened the social contract which emerged from the Gdansk agreements. However, showing an obvious desire for conciliation, the Solidarity president stated that, in his view, the essential thing is that the trade unions, now that they have been legally recognized, should pursue their activities on the basis of the rules which they drew up and not on the rules which the court accepted.

In these circumstances the majority quickly came out in favor of asking Premier Pinkowski to come to Gdansk and explain, in a frank and direct discussion, the government's real intentions concerning Solidarity. Mr Walesa stated that only this personal contact, if it took place, would be enough to appease the anger of the Gdansk naval dockyard workers.

A resolution containing this point and a second proclaiming Solidarity's decision to submit an appeal to the Supreme Court against the passages the judge added to the text of the rules was adopted unanimously apart from one abstention. On the other hand two resolutions, proposing first an immediate strike and second converting the Gdansk interfactory union committee into a strike committee were rejected (with 11 votes for the second case however). Nonetheless Solidarity made it clear that if Mr Pinkowski did not agree to come and explain the authorities' viewpoint in Gdansk within a reasonable period of time, the trade unions would be forced to consider taking strike action again.

The ball is therefore now back in the government's court. Government spokesman Barecki revealed yesterday evening that the premier had indeed received Solidarity's invitation and that he obviously intended to reply to it but that no decision had yet been taken.

Why is Mr Walesa still showing remarkable moderation? There are four main reasons for this:

1--The conviction that the main thing is for the free trade unions to have legal existence. Indeed this is a major victory. Even though the way in which this recognition was granted has been strongly challenged, it is nonetheless true that independent trade unions exist legally for the first time in a socialist country.

2--The consideration given to the difficult circumstances in which Mr Kania and his team are exercising power. The Solidarity trade unions should taken account of the limited room to maneuver which Mr Kania has. Their political awareness is sufficiently acute to recognize that the first secretary is being subjected to very strong pressure from inside and outside the country and that it is not easy for him to justify the acceptance of free trade unions in a communist country to orthodox party members and also to Moscow, Prague and East Berlin.

3--Awareness of the fact that a new confrontation would involve serious dangers for the country. Mr Walesa realizes, and the Polish Church has drawn his attention to this point, the risks which the country runs should the situation deteriorate. A new conflict between the workers and the government would have serious medium-term consequences. It would certainly bring about the fall of the moderate team now in power and all indications are that it would then be replaced by much more inflexible leaders. In the longer term the risk of a foreign intervention would become a great threat. In both cases this would clearly not be in the interests of either the free trade unions or the country.

4--The determination to play the part of a government partner in order to ensure the success of the policy of reform and democratization. The free trade unions are well aware that the only chance of seeing the reform program triumph in the country lies in cooperation between the government and Solidarity which is the party leaders' only serious potential ally in their wish to see the democratization policy make progress. They also know that without their participation it will be impossible to steer Poland out of the serious economic crisis it is experiencing.

The two sides, the government and the free trade unions, are therefore convinced that they are doomed to come to an agreement in the country's interests. Unfortunately this task is being made more difficult by the way in which last Friday's ruling was passed which has undermined the vital confidence between the two sides.

PAP INTERVIEWS HEAD OF TEAM DRAFTING NEW TRADE UNION LAW

LD300430 Warsaw PAP in English 0215 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP)--"There is a full unanimity as to that the new law on trade unions should lay down the system principles of the unions, define their place in Poland's political and socio-economic system, and create basis for the activities of the unions as an authentic, self-governed representation of working people whose chief task is to protect workers' interests," said Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, head of the team drafting the new trade unions law in an interview for PAP.

The team, set up by the Council of State, is composed of 9 scientists, 12 representatives of the Solidarnosc unions, 5 representatives of the branch trade unions and 8 lawyers.

The team is also unanimous that the new law (?should contain) the principles of voluntary membership and the unions' independence from state and economic administration. The law would be binding for both the old and new unions, Prof Zawadzki continued.

In line with the Gdansk agreements, the new law should create possibilities for cooperation between various links of the unionist movement. Under discussion is the question of workers' representation before management in plants where two or more unions operate. Such a representation would form an employees' council composed by delegates of various unions proportionally to the membership of individual unions.

Under discussion is the question of instituting factory social contracts that would be concluded between factory management and employees' councils and be a specific extension of the Gdansk-Szczecin-Jastrzebie social contracts caring for a just distribution of the factory funds (pay, social and housing) and the improvement of working conditions.

As to the issue of the right to strike, Prof Zawadzki said the team reached a considerable convergence of viewpoints. Its members agreed as to the need of the right to strike be included in the law and that in a socialist state strike should be a last resort. Hence, the law should lay a particular stress on conciliatory and arbitration procedures in solving collective labour disputes. Only when those fail a union would proclaim a strike. Our views differ as regards to what an extent the law should regulate the problem of strike, but I hope we shall find a common stand on this issue too, said Prof Zawadzki.

He mentioned other disputed issues, among them the problem of membership, registration and above all the function and character of trade unions, but said he hoped here too, the team would reach agreement. Professor Zawadzki said the registration of the Solidarnosc group should favour the further work of the team and that no disputes in this issue would delay the work on the draft law.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' UNION CHANGES NAME, ADOPTS NEW STATUTE

LD291340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The 12th National Congress of the Trade Union of the Construction and Building Materials Industry has adopted a new statute. The union changed its name into independent and self-governing trade Union of Building Industry and Housing Cooperatives Employees. The union supports the socialist path for Poland's development, observes the constitution and bases its activity on the trade union bill. It recognizes the dominant role of the party in the state. The resolution passed by the congress contains the most essential motions and postulates submitted in the course of the debate. A decision was adopted concerning leaving the Central Council of Trade Unions. The congress demanded that the leadership of the Ministry of Construction work out a draft charter of rights and duties of an employee of the construction and building industry and consult the draft widely with work forces.

The delegates from Lodz and Belchatow participating in the congress were received yesterday by Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec. They discussed cooperation between the trade unions and the ministry and the way to implement the proposals submitted in the course of the congress.

SOLIDARITY, CONSTRUCTION MINISTER SIGN FINAL AGREEMENT

LD291429 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Talks between the minister of construction and construction materials industry and the national construction coordinating commission of the independent and self-governing trade union Solidarity, which began yesterday afternoon, concluded this morning after several hours. This was the sixth round of talks. As a result a final agreement has been signed. It determines the way to implement all the postulates submitted by construction industry workers throughout the country. It settles comprehensively the implementation of the basic pay demands as well as social, economic and organizational postulates. It applies both to employees in the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry and employees of other economic ministries employed on the basis of the regulations of the collective agreement concerning work for the building industry. The final communique, signed by Minister Edward Barszcz and Marian Wisniewski, chairman of the national construction coordinating commission of the independent and self-governing trade union Solidarity, states among other things: Expressing satisfaction over the signed agreement, the parties are convinced that it will contribute to an improvement of the climate of confidence among the workforces and constitutes a basis for efforts designed to step up work efficiency.

In the course of talks preceding the signing of the agreement, conducted in a heated but businesslike atmosphere, both sides displayed considerable understanding of the current situation in the country and the obvious needs of the building industry workers. This has made it possible to remove existing differences of opinion and eventually to reach the final agreement. As I have just said the agreement was signed just a few minutes ago. More details will be conveyed in the evening edition of our magazine.

SOLIDARITY FISHING WORKERS SIGN AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

LD292246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in Szczecin between the coordinating team of workers commissions and founding committees of the independent and self-governing trade unions Solidarity from amalgamated enterprises of the fishing economy and the government branch commission.

The document contains 236 demands and proposals concerning among other things, ship building, pay and social problems, and programming of the fishing economy.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY, UNION ENVOYS MEET IN GDANSK

LD300939 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 30 Oct 80

["No Communication Between Communication Unions"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct (PAP)--The second meeting of representatives of the Union of Communication Employees operating as part of the Solidarnosc group with a team of the Communication Ministry led by Vice-Minister Stanislaw Wylupek opened in Gdansk today.

Each side recognized the other side's powers to draft an agreement between the Communication Ministry and this union on the basis of the Gdansk accord signed on August 31, 1980. Wage raises in enterprises of the Communication Ministry are the main subject under discussion.

Meanwhile the branch ("old") Union of Communication Employees protested against the holding of talks on issues concerning workers with the participation of that union. The union also complained that during the talks the Solidarnosc delegates forwarded postulates and the motions that the branch union had earlier submitted to the ministry and that were examined during the current talks of that union with the ministry. [sentence as received] The branch union recalled that many a time it asked the Solidarnosc delegates to jointly work out a common stand on postulates of the working crews and to jointly submit them to the ministry. These proposals remained unanswered.

In a similar development, the branch miners' union protested against being ignored in making decisions on issues of importance to all workers employed in mining.

MEDIA UNION SUBMITS DEMANDS FOR SEJM LEGISLATION

LD291446 Warsaw PAP in English 0225 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP)--The Federative Union of Book, Press, Radio and TV Workers which ended its national congress today has called upon the government to revise its programme for the years 1981-85 in the sphere of outlays for the development of paper and printing industries and technical base for the radio and television with the view to radically improving the situation on book market, including the printing of schoolbooks and larger impressions of newspapers and periodicals. The congress called on the Polish Sejm (parliament) to speed up its legislative work concerning a law on the freedom of speech and print and a law on state and business secrets. Draft laws on these matters should be consulted with the union.

The congress demanded that the new draft law on trade unions be passed at an early date and that the labour code be amended as they both will create fully democratic rights for the activities of the self-governed unions. Speakers at the congress stressed that the interests of workers call for the unity of the unionist movement.

According the new statute adopted at the congress the union has a federative character. This is why the adjective "federated" was added to its name.

DISCUSSIONS AT JOURNALISTS CONGRESS REPORTED

LD291322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The 2-day debate of the extraordinary congress of delegates of the Polish journalists union has opened in Warsaw. The congress will deal with all matters affecting the journalists' milieu. The delegates are discussing the determination of conditions ensuring an honest discharge of their social functions by the press, radio and TV.

The participants in the congress are also expressing their views on the model of the journalists' organization in order to create, by ensuring complete self-government, the best possible working conditions for journalists, so that they can play their part in conformity with the great responsibility resting on them.

ENVOYS BUYING MEAT, FISH, VEGETABLES FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD301010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The fraternal socialist countries have reacted exceptionally fast to our supply difficulties. The GDR has delivered 1,000 tons of chicken, in Czechoslovakia we have been able to purchase an additional 2,000 tons of poultry, and in Hungary 500 tons of canned meat and 300 tons of pork butcher's meat products with delivery in December. Representatives of our country are conducting negotiations in Bulgaria on the purchase of 2,000 tons of canned meat and fish. The Soviet Union will supply this year 10,000 tons of fresh onions, 1,000 tons of honey and 1,000 tons of tomato paste. We will receive from Romania 5,000 tons of cabbage, 1,500 tons of greenhouse tomatoes, 900 tons of stewed fruit, 600 tons of peas, 200 tons of cucumbers and 200 tons of paprika. Additional supplies of 10,000 tons of apples, 1,000 tons of carrots, 4,000 tons of tomato paste and 1,000 tons of pickled paprika are expected from Hungary. With a view to Christmas the Agros enterprise has purchased additionally in the capitalist countries 3,000 tons of raisins, nearly 3,500 tons of cocoa, nearly 6,000 tons of citrus juices and 22,000 tons of oranges.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON POLAND'S ROLE IN EUROPE, CEMA

LD272116 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct (PAP)--"Today is a time of discussion and shaping of programmes of a further development of Poland," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said in a commentary titled "The Foundation." "While formulating this programme one should remember about the fundamental values, determined by the political system and international relations." "Our nation today lives within secure borders. We are an important member of the socialist commonwealth. The alliance with the USSR and friendship with all socialist states form the groundwork for our foreign policy. They also are an inalienable value for our nation. From these facts stems our striving to consolidate the political and defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty and the economic integration within the CEMA.

"The international prestige of socialist Poland has its roots in our determined policy in defense of peace and against the arms race. We are among the leading nations in the European dialogue on security. Every Pole knows that his country counts in the world policy of detente. Everyone should also be aware of the fact that Poland's potential for effective action in the international arena is closely connected with the strength, ideological unity and cohesion of the alliance of socialist states. All this what we have accomplished so far adds up to an unshakeable foundation of our independence and further development. The strength of socialist Poland is determined by the strength of the nation whose aspirations are satisfied by the socialist state--a fact that no reasonable person denies. In the socialist system, in conditions of social ownership of production means, it is the strength and development of the state which condition the prosperous life of its citizens," ZYCIE WARSZAWY concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU ACCUSES RADIO FREE EUROPE OF 'SUBVERSION'

AU290818 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 80 pp 6, 7

[Ignacy Krasicki article: "Who Is Responsible for Inciting and Interfering?"]

[Text] Every impartial listener of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty must have asked himself a long time ago who is responsible for the innumerable attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of People's Poland and other socialist countries and for continuous incitement against the system of our community.

The two radio stations in question, which are located in Munich, FRG, have for years been waging a specific psychological warfare against Poland and its allies. It is an open secret that they have connections with the U.S. intelligence services and the NATO espionage services.

Let us recall certain facts.

Even during the counterrevolutionary events in Hungary in 1956, the role of Radio Free Europe as an instrument sponsoring many actions that at that time were seeking to overthrow the agencies of the people's rule by force, was condemned by the international public, including the U.S. public.

Some 10 years later the most serious U.S. dailies again sharply criticized the FRG's tolerance toward intelligence services and warned against subversive activities of the radio station in Munich that "cast a shadow on the independent character of the U.S. democratic press, which spreads honest information," as one of the serious American columnists said. On 21 February 1967 the New York TIMES wrote among other things:

"A lion's share of the many millions of dollars placed at the disposal of Radio Free Europe has not been publicly subscribed on the appeal of the 'Crusade for freedom,' but has been provided by the CIA."

The Washington POST wrote ironically on that subject on 17 March 1967:

"CIA operations are so varied that it is difficult to imagine them. For example, one such operation is the running of the Air America line...or of Radio Free Europe, which is on the air all the time."

In response to that press criticism President Johnson appointed the so-called Katzenbach Committee in 1967, which, following long inquiries, stated authoritatively that, we quote, "Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty receive fiscal assistance from the CIA and do not depend on private donations only."

Using that committee's report as well as other evidence, Senator Fulbright questioned the right of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to exist and asked for their dissolution. However, it was President Nixon who personally committed himself to defend those two subversive stations and said, without beating about the bush, that the U.S. Administration wanted to preserve them as "private corporations," because they played an ever more important role in the "offensive against world communism and in softening up the socialist system"....

Against the background of the disclosures about the ancillary function of Radio Free Europe vis-a-vis the espionage agency, the U.S. press was prompt in publishing some delicate details on that "free European" kitchen. For example, David Binder in his article published in the New York TIMES on 15 March 1971 quoted verbatim the declaration that the higher functionaries and directors of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty must sign. The declaration reads: "The signatory has been informed that Radio Free Europe is an institution of the CIA and that the CIA supplies funds for its activities. Having received this information, I acknowledge that in divulging this secret to a third person I will be liable for a fine of \$10,000 and up to 10 years in prison."

Commenting on the intelligence and subversive aspects of the activity of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the same David Binder wrote:

"The links between Radio Free Europe and the CIA have brought about a situation in which some staffs of that radio station engaged in activities that smacked of espionage rather than of journalistic information gathering.... For example, Radio Free Europe formally charged newsmen accredited to East European countries with completing various missions and paid them for the information they had supplied." Let us add that the so-called field bureaus of Radio Free Europe, which question the citizens from socialist countries who visit the West about their countries, can show that they are exceptionally active. In 1974 alone employees of those bureaus established contacts and obtained information from as many as 6,200 persons. [paragraph continues]

In 1975 they spent on such contact activities the goodly sum of \$500,000, which is clearly confirmed in the first case by such credible documents as the 1975 report of the International Radiophony Bureau (the so-called B.I.B.) and in the second case by the report to the Congress of the U.S. Comptroller General.

Why are we now recalling facts and circumstances we have known for a long time? Because their context lends a greater and proper significance to the conclusions drawn from an analysis of the current problems of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, especially the problems involving Polish affairs and those directly broadcast to Poland.

In the past few months Radio Free Europe has developed a veritable escalation of anti-socialist actions in Polish language, exploiting its own supposed solicitude for the Polish workers and the "cause of renewal" in order to indiscriminately attack Poland's sociopolitical system and our state's system of alliances. Even a cursory glance at the programs beamed by Radio Free Europe from the FRG in the Polish language entitles one to assert that specifically and selectively prepared information is more than ever before the main weapon of antisocialist activities conducted by that subversive radio station.

Last summer when strikes began in Poland, together with a sociopolitical crisis, Radio Free Europe beamed information that fostered moods of bitterness and discontent in such a way as to create a climate favorable to attacks against the pillars of Poland's socialist system. In that period Radio Free Europe--by suitably selecting information and the commentaries proper to it--clearly expected a confrontation between the government and the shipyard workers in the coastal region. As Radio Free Europe saw it, the August crisis was supposed to trigger a wave of criticism aimed not at mending the committed errors and thus at repairing the socialist social organism, but, on the contrary, at "heating up" things.

It is no wonder that such programmatic principles of the subversive stations made Radio Free Europe especially indifferent to the reasoning resulting from the *raison d'etat* and the state's and people's overriding interests. That is why from the very beginning of the crisis Radio Free Europe often came out fiercely against those who appealed for compromise and conciliation for reasons such as Poland's position among the socialist community states and, generally, in Europe and the world. The Radio Free Europe programs beamed in Polish during the later stages of the crisis served the purpose of politicizing the strike actions and of spreading the opinion that wage increases would be granted only to the work forces that stopped work. Against the background of the concentric attacks from the Munich radio station against the Polish authorities and the party, the information about progress in the talks between government delegations and the Szczecin and Gdansk workers, which, of course, Radio Free Europe could not help beaming, constituted almost a dissonance.

After the agreements had been signed, Radio Free Europe adapted itself to a new situation and began another stage of its subversive activities: The stage of directly "guiding" the new independent, self-governing trade unions. So, for example, in the past few weeks Radio Free Europe has tried and is trying, on the one hand, to make its broadcasting facilities fully available to the antisocialist capers of the Social Self-Defense Committee, KOR, and, on the other hand, to act as a patron for those forces that would like to treat the branches of the Solidarity independent self-governing trade unions as a springboard for their intentions to dismantle the current social system in Poland.

It is enough in this connection to refer, among other things, to Radio Free Europe commentaries on the Sixth PZPR Plenum resolutions in order to assert that this Munich radio station has launched a detailed and psychologically suitably timed program for abandoning socialism, a program within which belligerent anti-Sovietism fans that specific climate of "creeping revolution" whose image is projected in almost every publicist program featuring such curious items as, for example, "facts, events and opinions," which are repeated several times a day.

Let us go back to what we discussed at the beginning of this article. We have recalled a few main motives of Radio Free Europe propaganda precisely because they are an excellent illustration of the main tenets of the foreign subversive centers that were put into operation by NATO a long time ago against the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. If we were to glean their intentions from the Munich propaganda scenario of Radio Free Europe we could easily formulate three main conclusions. The first--the main conclusion so to speak--concerns the nature, direction and programmatic tenets of the proposals put forward by Radio Free Europe and its Atlantic employers on the social debate now going on in our country about the ways of extricating ourselves from our current crisis. Those proposals in no way seek to end the crisis, but, on the contrary, want to fan it in such a way as eventually to bring about a gradual annihilation of the party's leading role in the state and society, a washing away of the structures of the people's rule and a disorganization of the system by which the national economy is run. This stake in anticommunism in daily--that is, in evolutionary--practical activities certainly constitutes the most remarkable and at the same time the most brutal outside interference by Radio Free Europe's patrons in the vital interests of the Polish state and people.

The second conclusion concerns the international context of the Polish situation presented in a distorted manner by Radio Free Europe propaganda. That radio station, which calls itself "Polish," is so "forgetful" about Poland's place in Europe and its system of alliances that, by constantly repeating noisy and wornout anti-Soviet slogans or the poisonous "good counsels" on the export of the so-called victory of the Polish workers, it openly suggests that the ties between our country and its neighbors, especially the Soviet Union, should be relaxed. Radio Free Europe concepts are consistent with the statements made by politicians favoring the extremely revanchist and chauvinistic press and organizations in the FRG. Like Franz Joseph Strauss, who is a friend of Radio Free Europe, and a Christian Democratic extremist in Bavaria, that press and those organizations have similar illusions and hopes. That is why they would like to quite openly prepare grounds for a future revindication of our western territories by easing Poland out of the Warsaw Pact and the socialist alliance.

The third conclusion stemming from an analysis of the current programs beamed by Radio Free Europe is that the patrons of that radio would like to impose on our country their own program, consisting of several acts, to gradually liquidate socialist achievements in Poland. They would like to do it without ceremony, observing neither good international manners, the Polish people's sovereign rights, nor the respective provisions of the Helsinki Charter. This is the point at which the antisocialist, that is, anti-Polish impulses beamed from official sources--what other name could you give to the CIA, which is an intelligence agency of the United States, and which is a patron of Radio Free Europe?--coincide with the aspirations of our domestic adversaries of the sociopolitical system of the Polish People's Republic.

The question we posed at the outset--who is responsible for interference in Polish affairs and for inciting against the elementary interests of the state and the peoples--is now a theoretical question, considering what we have already said. This question arouses the essential protest not only of the Polish public but also of all those European progressive forces, often those belonging to governments, for whom the ripening and strengthening of the tendencies toward cooperation and collective security and toward consolidating the postwar order--in which a strong and favorably developing People's Poland is an important pillar--are an irreversible process. Such is precisely the most profound eloquence of the aforementioned facts and such is the main conclusion stemming from those irresponsible and ominous activities conducted by some centers in the capitalist West in order to exploit the Polish crisis and its difficulties for their own ends. No politically thinking Pole must forget that truth.

POPE RECEIVES PILGRIMS, STRESSES WYSZYNSKI'S MERITS

LD290002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Pope John Paul II during a Vatican audience today in the presence of the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, received a group of Polish pilgrims and representatives from Poland. The Pope said that he was participating in the great current strivings of the Polish nation. He then expressed his respect and full confidence in Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, stressing his merits for the church and the entire Polish community.

GRAIN IMPORTS FROM WEST, USSR, GDR REPORTED

LD282227 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP)--This year Poland is to import from capitalist countries 7 million tons of bread and feed grain as well as 1.5 million tons of fodder, the biggest suppliers being the United States, Canada, France, Britain and Austria. (Apart from that Poland also imports from capitalist countries about 113,000 tons of vegetable oils primarily destined for the production of margarine and oleomargaine). These are enormous quantities which weight heavily upon Poland's trade balance. The high import demands have coincided with the high price rises. Since 1979 the prices of grain have jumped by about 30 per cent whereas the prices of oil seeds by about 20 per cent. Fortunately, Poland had made part of the necessary purchases before the prices went up which allowed her to cut the spendings by 10 per cent as compared to the current quotations. The imported grain will suffice until the next harvest.

The Soviet Union has readily come to Poland's assistance and sold her an extra 500,000 tons of wheat paid in clearing roubles. It should be stressed that in keeping with the principle adopted by the CEMA of fixing prices on the basis of the average world prices of the last five years, Poland paid the Soviet Union about 172 dollars per ton, when roubles spent are converted into dollars, while the prices on American wheat (loco Polish ports) [as received] reached at that time 229 dollars per ton. On similar terms Poland bought from the GDR 100,000 tons of rye.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY APPEALS FOR JOURNALISTS' 'PRUDENCE'

AU291311 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Jan Ruranski commentary: "Before the Extraordinary Congress of the Association of Polish Journalists--Let Us Be Constructive"]

[Text] Within many intelligentsia communities, the ferment caused by the August events is continuing or is just starting. Of course, the force of the tremors becomes decreasingly smaller as the distance from their epicenter increases, but perhaps this force is much more in evidence now. It is true that the journalist community's first emotional excitement is now over, but discussions, which are quite acute, are continuing. As journalists we have many justifiable reasons to feel frustrated.

The years of intellectual sterility and primitive propaganda have wrought considerable damage on the journalistic community. I have in mind those who for various reasons fell foul of the mass media bosses and left the journalistic profession, or were pushed to its peripheries--people like Bratkowski or Gornicki, to name just these two. I also have in mind those who in good faith or because of a sense of duty have committed themselves to the propaganda of successes and who must now leave the front line (excepting, of course, those who wanted yesterday and want today to be at the top). Finally, I have in mind those who have withdrawn into their shells and have isolated themselves in order to survive and who have worked at half-pace but have not lost face.

Today it is easy--for some too easy--to recount how one put up fierce resistance a few years ago. But the truth is that this was not so simple. The people who have survived know best. The journalists from POLITYKA, KULTURA or ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE know. As for me, I know from personal experience what fierce reaction was shown even to a piddling critical remark about the model of propaganda or what methods were used to organize a seasonal hue and cry against Wajda and Zanussi [both movie directors]. It is true that today Kisiel from TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, while labeling people right and left, says that it was precisely Horodynski who in KULTURA played the first fiddle in promoting lying propaganda, but we should know that Kisiel has for years been notorious for his "selective" memory.

It goes without saying that the wrongs done to our journalist community are still there, but it would be bad if--instead of promoting meaningful discussions of the mass media issues, which are so important for society and journalists--we should indulge in squabbles as to who tripped whom and for what.

It is enough that, taking advantage of the wave of democratic invigoration, at times those people take the floor who have no moral right to speak in the name of the journalist community. That is why we should expect all the greater prudence from those who have such a right.

STATE MOTOR TRANSPORT CUTS BACK TRUCK, BUS SERVICES

AU241718 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Report signed "A.K.": "Restrictions on State Motor Transport Services"]

[Summary] Because of fuel shortages, the state motor transport has been forced to cut down bus and truck services by about 10 percent. As of 3 November, about 10,400 bus services including 8,700 regular bus services, will be suspended countrywide. These suspensions concern the long-distance, medium-distance and, partially, local bus services that carry fewer passengers and run parallel to railroad services. Only a very few bus services will be completely eliminated, but the rest will operate on a reduced basis. Some 1,700 bus services used by factories to carry commuting workers will be suspended because they are used below 50 percent capacity. All in all, passenger bus services will be reduced by 41.5 million km.

As of the beginning of September trucks have only been allowed to carry freight up to 150 km. This has been strictly enforced. Trucks without trailers are not allowed to run for more than 30 km. These restrictions and the reduction of freight by 10 percent are causing protests in many factories that use state motor transport services, but what is important is to enable public transportation to function properly even if on a reduced scale. There are no restrictions on state motor transport with regard to hauls of farm produce and goods for the market.

COAL SHORTAGE EXPECTED TO REACH 10 MILLION TONS

LD282159 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP)--A decreasing trend has been noted in coal output in Poland as a result of the elimination of the four-shift system and of Sunday work in Polish mines, which was agreed last September, and the total yield is expected to come short of the planned 206-207 million tons by 10 million. This deficit, combined with promised increased coal supplies for industry and the population, is bound to affect Polish coal exports this year. The situation was examined by the Sejm Committee for Mining, Energy and Chemistry today. The Ministry of Mining is currently working on a new system of organization of work in mines which would prove more convenient to both industry and miners. In addition to that, a whole range of postulates are being considered which were earlier submitted by miners and the employees of the gas industry and engineering plants subordinated to the Ministry of Mining.

In view of backlogs in investment projects and repair works at power stations and thermal power stations, a 800-1,000 kw power deficit is expected at the power consumption peak this winter. The effects of strikes over the last few months also hit the chemical industry, where labour productivity has dropped and discipline deteriorated. Moreover, there are problems with supplies of basic primary materials both home-made and imported. The effects are particularly visible in those plants which make fertilizers, paints and varnishes, as well as in the pharmaceutical and rubber making industries. As a result, this year's performance in the chemical industry is expected to come short of the plan, MPs were told. While discussing postulates from the crews, many deputies pointed to the danger of a further escalation of pay claims.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS IN BIELSKO-BIALA, TARNOW, WALBRZYCH

LD291030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Plenary meetings of party voivodship committees are in progress today in Bielsko-Biala, Tarnow and Walbrzych. The debates deal with the current tasks of the voivodship party echelons and organisation concerning the implementation of the decisions adopted by the sixth plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD291716 Warsaw PAP in English 1304 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP)--The Polish Sejm Committee for Internal Affairs and Justice devoted its yesterday's meeting to economic crimes, among other things.

According to reports supplied by the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs and the general prosecutor's office economic crimes make about 10 percent of all the crimes in this country, yet the losses they cause make 50 per cent of all the damages resulting from criminal activities. Members of the Sejm pointed out that statistical data do not reflect the reality which, to a considerable point, is a consequence of economic mismanagement. The work establishment and branch system of control has proved unsuccessful. Last year, a mere one per cent of investigations into economic crimes was initiated at the call of the bodies of control.

Sejm members pointed to the recurring criminal activity in the same factories and sectors, for example, in building, food industry and procurement. The committee members agreed, among other things, that competent authorities should present openly economic crimes in the public forum, providing reliable information about particular crimes within the obvious legal limits safeguarding the investigation procedures.

SEJM DEPUTIES CRITICIZE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM'S INDUSTRIAL BIAS

LD291729 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] At its session today the Sejm Domestic Trade, Small-Scale Production and Services Commission considered the implementation of the government program and ministry report on implementing demands and suggestions put forward by domestic trade, small-scale production and services employees.

It was stated that despite government program provisions the development of services in the current 5-year period is not keeping up with industrial development. This applied especially to construction, motor transport, and household services. Despite shortcomings, the relatively best situation exists in urban regions. According to research carried out by Sejm deputies in six voivodships, proportions between urban and rural areas remain unchanged and in addition considerable differences can be observed in local administration policies in relation to services provided by handicrafts. In many parishes the government program has not been put into practice at all. It is estimated that only about 73 per cent of demands for services is being met. Further, substantial progress in this sector of the economy is being made impossible by a shortage of staff and the poor state of technical service establishments.

The deputies criticized the distribution system which clearly favors industrial projects and asked that service establishments and artisans be given easier access to machines and installations which are being withdrawn from industry and to recycled raw materials.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTS NEW VOIVODA IN NOWY SACZ

LD281244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, after consulting the voivodship People's Council in Nowy Sacz, has appointed Antoni Raczka as voivoda of Nowy Sacz Province. He was recently deputy voivoda of the province and then, since 1978, was a secretary of the voivodship PZPR Committee in Nowy Sacz.

At the same time, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Lech Bafia from the post of Nowy Sacz voivoda. Lech Bafia will be sent to other administrative work.

PREMIER VERDET CONGRATULATES USSR'S TIKHONOV ON APPOINTMENT

AU242024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Oct (AGERPRES)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram of congratulations to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, on his appointment to the high office of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, conveying to him, on behalf of the Romanian Government and on his own behalf, warmest congratulations and wishes of good health and full success in the highly responsible mission he was entrusted with.

I am convinced, the telegram reads, that, acting in the spirit of the top-level talks and understandings, our countries' governments will further militate for steadily developing and deepening the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Romania and the USSR.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES COPENHAGEN MAYOR 29 OCT

AU291717 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received a delegation of the Copenhagen municipality headed by Egon Weidekamp, general mayor of the Danish capital, who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the municipal council of Bucharest City. The meeting was attended by Gheorghe Pana, Bucharest's general mayor, and Axel Serup, Denmark's ambassador to Bucharest.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU292040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Oct (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received (Ohameden Ould Ahmedou Salem), who presented his letter of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to Romania.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES DOMINICAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

AU291938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 29 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the R.C.P., received Carlos Dore y Cabral, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the Dominican Communist Party, and Cesar Cuello, member of the Commission for Education and Propaganda of the C.C. of the Dominican Communist Party, who visit Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the interview the sides mutually informed of the present and future activity and preoccupations of the two parties and expressed the will to further develop and consolidate their relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect.

EXPANDING ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JORDAN REVIEWED

AU300940 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 29 October carries on page 5 a 900 word article by Cristian Ionescu: "Marks of Fruitful Romanian-Jordanian Cooperation at Az-Zarqah". After expanding on Jordan's economic development in recent years, the author says: "The meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn have provided a sound foundation and broad prospects for Romanian-Jordanian cooperation." "In the past 5 years the volume of commercial exchange between Romania and Jordan has more than doubled.

Various joint projects in areas of common interest have been completed or are now being built." As examples of such projects the author points out the 43 km long pipeline built by Romanian specialists with Romanian-made machinery and materials; the 132 kv electrical line now being laid between Amman and Ma'an, and the expansion of the Az-Zarqah refinery, on which 1,500 Romanian nationals are working.

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON HARD CURRENCY POLICIES

AU282005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Report on interview granted to Bucharest SCINTEIA by Deputy Finance Minister Iulian Bituleanu]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct (AGERPRES)--According to estimates, over the 1976-1980 period the Romanian foreign trade has grown at an over 16 percent average annual rate, this showing an intense Romanian participation in the world circulation of material assets. Yet, the fact that imports went ahead of exports bore a negative influence over the foreign payment balance, over the country's valuta resources. Exports have evaluated at an average 16.4 percent annual rate while imports have grown by an average 16.8 percent. In order to cover fully her needs of raw and auxiliary materials, technical equipment and technologies, Romania has been objectively faced with the need to make imports, which under the rather complicated international situation at present becomes ever more expensive. As mentioned at the October 1980 plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, this year Romania has bought from the international market some 35 million tons of various raw materials, (oil, iron ore, cotton, phosphorite, copper, etc), most of them against free currency. All this asks for urgent measures of rational management of the national valuta resources. Referring to the preoccupations manifest in this field, Iulian Bituleanu, deputy minister of finance, stressed in an interview with one of SCINTEIA's editors that over the last decade, particularly over the present quinquennium (1976-1980), Romania has been faced in her international economic relations with the same problems that have affected other developing countries. Among them, the Romanian expert showed, leading positions are held by nonequivalent economic exchanges, intensification of protectionist measures, growing inflation rate, effects of monetary devaluation for speculative purposes in the countries with market economy, the prohibitive cost of modern technologies, the extremely high level of interests with granted loans.

A developing socialist country willing to further achieve ample economic and social programmes, Romania will further import both modern equipment and technologies, and raw and auxiliary materials. The volume of the Romanian foreign trade is planned for 1981 to grow by 10 percent as compared to 1980, under the conditions of a 21 percent growth of the exports. This stipulation aims at obtaining the financial means needed both for paying the imports and for reducing the country's foreign debt. All the planned measures are meant to secure equilibrium to Romania's balance of payments not only as a whole but also per sections (clearing socialist countries, free currency). To the same end the activity of economic cooperation will be intensified under various forms, this leading to a limitation of the foreign credits as far as possible.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GDR--On 14 October, Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Gerhard Nietzsche, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade. The sides discussed aspects of bilateral economic relations, and emphasized possibilities and measures to further develop them and intensify commercial exchanges. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

KANIA VISIT TO USSR, VIEWS OF POLAND'S PACT ALLIES REPORTED

LD292216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (TANJUG)--Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania leaves on a visit to the Soviet Union tomorrow. Kania will be accompanied by Polish Premier Jozef Pinkowski. This will be the first visit of the new head of the Polish party to Moscow since he was elected to the post early in September.

During the talks in Moscow, the Polish delegation will inform their Soviet counterparts about the economic and sociopolitical situation in Poland, the decision of the PUWP sixth plenum and preparations for the next Central Committee and the convening of a special party congress.

Observers here in Warsaw note that a difference in views on events in Poland has in the past (?few) weeks been apparent between the Polish (?leaders) and their allies in the Warsaw Pact.

[Words indistinct] addresses, Erich Honecker, Gustav Husak, Nicolae Ceausescu and, earlier, Janos Kadar, in various ways expressed concern over further developments in Poland.

The Polish mass media have carried the texts of the addresses. It has been noted that the Polish people did not in all points accept the assessments made in the addresses.

As far as is known in Poland, the Soviet Union has made no official assessments of the (?political) situation in Poland, but the Soviet press has carried the text of the address of German Democratic Republic state and party head Erich Honecker.

DJURANOVIC SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO USSR'S TIKHONOV

LD241836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

"On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in my own name, I am sending you sincere best wishes on your election as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and best wishes for success in your responsible work for the well-being of the people of the Soviet Union.

"I am taking this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR, which are based on the jointly agreed principles of the Belgrade declaration and the other joint documents signed at the highest level, will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of the peoples of our two countries, as well as of peace and socialism."

USSR DELEGATION SEEKS INCREASE IN SFRY EXPORTS

AU291733 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 80 p 2

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, on the evening before last received Boris Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union, and Surim Surukhanov, deputy minister of trade of the Soviet Union, and their associates, who are visiting Yugoslavia to conclude agreements on new deliveries of commodities to the Soviet market.

Views were exchanged at the meeting on the Yugoslav economy's ability to increase its exports of consumer goods, agricultural food products, products of the machine-building industry and so forth.

The Soviet delegation will visit several organizations of associated labor to hold talks on possibilities for increasing Yugoslav exports to the USSR.

CEAUSCESCU DEPARTURE MESSAGE TO MIJATOVIC REPORTED

LD252002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2145 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--On leaving the territory of Yugoslavia after a three-day official and friendly visit, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram to President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

"I am confident that my visit, the talks we had and the agreements we reached will contribute to the strengthening of the traditionally friendly Romanian-Yugoslav ties, cooperation and joint activities between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in the interests and to the benefit of the peoples of our two countries, the general cause of socialism and peace in the world", the telegram says.

MILIC REVIEWS CARTER-REAGAN TELEVISION DEBATE

AU291655 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Goran Milic report from New York]

[Text] The television debate of the two main candidates in the presidential elections, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, concluded late last night, American time. Our correspondent Goran Milic reports from New York:

The verbal duel of the two main candidates for the White House lasted for a full hour and a half. While I am reporting this, the commentators of all radio and television networks here are assessing who made a better impression on the 100 million-strong audience.

Jimmy Carter was more serious, made more use of views than data, but occasionally he was witty, so that the selected public in Cleveland hall reacted with laughter, although this was not permitted by the rules of the debate. Ronald Reagan was (?better prepared), with a well-learned scenario, making use of (?figures) and even proverbs to support his propositions.

The first sparks flew over the different views on the SALT II agreement with Moscow. Carter explained that there is no problem more important for America and for the world than the limitation of the arms race. He said that one cannot proceed from positions of nuclear superiority, for the Soviet Union will not agree to that. I would not, either, if Brezhnev demanded it, the U.S. President remarked.

Reagan on his part attempted to eliminate suspicions that he will push America into war, but he repeated that the SALT II agreement is unfavorable for the United States.

In his views on terrorism, Carter called Libya and [word indistinct] terrorist states, and he included the PLO along with them. Later on he tried to mitigate this, saying that he will consider the Palestinians terrorists until they recognize Israel.

It was Reagan who avoided confrontation, trying to show that his platform is not the one Carter talks about. It is not true, it is not correct what the President says, he said on three occasions.

It seemed to us that the President acted more convincingly on international politics, except on terrorism, on which point Reagan did not declare himself. He had clearer views on the problems of equality of women, social security, blacks and Latin American immigrants. He particularly scored points on energy policy.

Reagan again had good arguments on inflation and excessive budget expenditures, and he was more attractive in the concluding statement when he proposed that only those Americans who think that they are now worse off than 4 years ago and who think that after Carter's term of office America is less respected in the world should vote for him.

The coming days will be filled with assessments by hundreds of analysts on who cut a better figure in the last great public show exactly a week before the U.S. elections.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER AUBERT

Formal Palace Dinner

LD272310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2019 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 OCT (TANJUG)--In the Palace of the Federation tonight Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and his wife gave a formal dinner in honor of Pierre Aubert, member of the Federal Council and Swiss minister of foreign affairs, and his wife. In addition to the participants in the Yugoslav-Swiss talks today, the dinner was attended by Stana Tomasevic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Federal Executive Council members Stojan Andov and Boris Snuderl; and also by several prominent senior officials of the Federal Assembly and of the Federal Secretariat of foreign affairs. During the dinner the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

Vrhovec Toast

LD272314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 27 Oct 80

["Toast delivered by the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Josip Vrhovec, at the dinner given in honor of the Swiss Foreign Minister, Aubert"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--I am glad to be able to wish a cordial welcome to you, to your esteemed wife and to your associates.

We hope that during your stay, although short, you have been able to feel sincere sentiments of friendship which we nurture for your country.

Your visit represents an expression of full understanding and good relations between our two countries. We see this not only as a confirmation of peaceful coexistence but as proof of the aspiration of our peoples, with active cooperation, to contribute to equal international relations and to relaxation of tension, peace and security of the world in which we live.

The richness of our links stems not only from many identities based on the same ideals of independence, sovereignty and right to one's own independent life, but also from the differences in our political philosophies, social systems and international position.

We very much appreciate Switzerland's active neutrality just as we know that you in full measure respect the nonaligned position and role of Yugoslavia.

Differences do exist, but, if I may say so, they are complementary because, particularly in the more recent history of our old continent, cooperation and joint activity of European countries which pursue a neutral and nonaligned policy have shown themselves to be not only possible but necessary.

Our joint positive contribution is firmly incorporated into the foundations of the Helsinki concept of Europe. It can also serve to prevent deep bloc divisions and, furthermore, overcome them on European soil.

Unfortunately, on this continent of ours, where all world wars and many other conquests began, there exists today the highest concentration of the most destructive means of destruction, which constantly poses a threat of a cataclysmic explosion.

This is the biggest possible stimulant for neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe to do everything they can so that first the arms race can be stopped and then the road of disarmament embarked upon. To do that, consolidation of trust, cooperation and general security in Europe is required.

This refers in particular to our efforts to ensure success in Madrid, and in so doing, progress in development of European relations in general. It is undeniable that in so doing we will also strengthen the possibility of more easily overcoming the dangerous crises which threaten general peace at various points of our globe.

On many occasions we expressed our deep concern over this situation and over the dangers stemming from it for us and for the world as a whole.

We believe that the world community could say with greater resolve that the use of force, interference, pressure and foreign interventions are impermissible and that international conflicts must be resolved by peaceful means with full respect for the UN Charter.

The peoples of the threatened countries must be ensured the right to decide for themselves their internal system and their destinies.

This applies equally to all the crises ranging from the south of Africa to the Middle and Near East, Central and Southeast Asia, Latin America and elsewhere.

When we speak of major contradictions in the world we cannot avoid the deep gulf which still separates the industrial world from the developing world. This is why we pay such great attention to the need for a constructive dialogue between north and south which--via global negotiations--must open the paths leading to a new international economic system if in tomorrow's world we truly want everyone to live together not only in a more equitable but in a safer way as well.

Permit me, minister, to say a few words about our bilateral relations. We assess very positively the attained level of these relations and the wealth of their substance. We would like and are ready to invest fresh efforts so that they can develop more successfully and comprehensively, not only in the sphere of international political cooperation, but also in the spheres of economic and cultural links, science and technology, and industrial cooperation.

Of course, the considerable number of Yugoslav citizens who work in your country constitute a positive stimulant in this respect. We could say that in some way those who are in your country feel themselves to be in their own homes. There they found a federal system in which the people, irrespective of their national sentiments, language or culture, equally consider their state to be their homeland.

We look upon our workers in your country as a firm bridge of even better understanding and consolidation of friendly ties between the people of Switzerland and Yugoslavia. We wish our governments and other appropriate organs to pay due attention to the consolidation of these ties and not permit anyone to put these already established values in the balance.

The talks we held today showed a high level of identity or proximity of views regarding the most important questions of international life and bilateral relations. Conducted in an atmosphere of the greatest understanding and cordiality, these talks once again manifested friendship and respect nurtured by our peoples for each other.

In this spirit I should like to propose a toast to you, your esteemed wife and your associates on the further prosperity of the friendly people of Switzerland and the successful developments of relations between our two countries.

Concluding Talks With Vrhovec

LD282348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert have made a positive assessment of the present development of bilateral relations and expressed their conviction that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Switzerland will continue to be enriched with new substance in all areas. The concluding talks held this morning were devoted mainly to ways and means of balancing Yugoslav-Swiss commodity exchange and to the promotion of economic relations by developing industrial cooperation and other higher forms of economic cooperation.

The Yugoslav and Swiss foreign ministers accepted and expressed full support for the concrete proposals made by the experts who have been holding negotiations, whose basic objective is to ensure that in the ensuing period the Yugoslav trade deficit will be reduced and appropriate measures will be taken to step up our exports to Switzerland.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec and Minister Aubert expressed their satisfaction over the results of the recent Belgrade meeting of the mixed commission for cooperation between Yugoslavia and EFTA and also their confidence that this will have a favorable impact on a more successful development of economic and other aspects of Yugoslav-Swiss cooperation. It has been learned that the Swiss side has shown full understanding for the policy of economic stabilization in Yugoslavia.

During the concluding talks the exchange of views was continued on all important questions of the preparatory talks and the main review meeting of the CSCE session due to begin in Madrid on 11 November. In this context special attention was paid today to confidence-building measures and to military aspects of European security.

The ministers agreed that (?their) talks (?were) very useful and constructive and that they were conducted in a spirit of mutual understanding, respect and openness.

Talks With Mijatovic

LD281924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--In the Palace of the Federation today, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Pierre Aubert, a member of the Swiss Federal Council and head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by Swiss Ambassador Hansjoerg Hess and other personalities.

During a friendly conversation, the wish of the two countries to closely cooperate in efforts to strengthen detente and for the success of the Madrid CSCE meeting was manifested. In so doing they stressed the useful role of the nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe in the quest for and in submitting more widely acceptable solutions which will make possible the overcoming of bloc differences and rivalry and create the conditions for greater trust, security and cooperation in Europe.

In the Yugoslav and Swiss views in these important areas of international relations, it was said, there is a great deal of common ground. The conversation also referred to specific crises in the world which cause alarm in the two countries and the entire international community. Support was also expressed for the further all-round development of Yugoslav-Swiss bilateral cooperation imbued with mutual respect.

The meeting was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Milic Bugaric, SFRY ambassador to Switzerland, and others.

Aubert Departure

LD281930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--Member of the Federal Council and Foreign Minister of Switzerland Pierre Aubert, and his wife and aide [as received] left here this afternoon after a several-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Minister Aubert was seen off at Belgrade airport by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and his aides.

BORDER CONVENTION SIGNED WITH ITALY

LD292251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Nova Gorica, 29 Oct (TANJUG)--A convention on the maintenance of the Yugoslav-Italian state border was signed today. The convention was signed by Ante Drndic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, for the Yugoslav side, and Reghi Bacucci, ambassador in the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, for the Italian side. The signing of this convention represents another proof of good cooperation between the SFRY and the Italian Republic.

FEC REPLIES TO DELEGATE ON FINANCING WINTER OLYMPICS

LD291545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG)--Eduard Cencic, a delegate from Croatia in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, has put forth a question for the Federal Executive Council on financing the 1984 winter Olympic games in Sarajevo.

In addition to asking whether the Federal Executive Council (FEC) or any other appropriate federal organs have assumed any commitments in connection with the financing of the winter Olympics, the delegate from Croatia asked for an explanation on the suitability of this event from the point of view of the stabilization program and the decisions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency.

The FEC reply says that Sarajevo and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina will ensure about two-thirds of the funds to finance these games, and one-third will be provided by other republics and provinces. The draft social agreement on this was discussed several times in the interrepublican committee, but so far no agreement has been reached between the republics and provinces on the way the games are to be financed and on the sources of funds.

In view of the topical nature of the stabilization program, at its session on 31 January this year the FEC asked for a review of the construction program for buildings and facilities for the games and of the amount of planned funds. However, states the FEC answer to the delegate's question, the withdrawal of the candidature for the Sarajevo winter Olympic games so far has not been mooted.

REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE EXERCISES CONTINUES

Information System Exercise

AU291814 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] As part of the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action, an exercise of units of the Belgrade radio-television and local radio stations has been held in Serbia. The technical and program cadres of Belgrade radio-television and local radio stations, as well as units for the production, transmission and broadcasting of programs and communications units took part in the exercise. The aim of the exercise was to test the cadre and technical abilities of radio broadcasting. It was watched by representatives of republican organs and organizations, Serbian local radio stations and the radio-television centers of the republics and provinces.

Further on Exercise

AU292013 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] An exercise organized by the Federal Secretariat for Information was carried out today near Belgrade. The purpose of the exercise was to test the system of information under possible war conditions. The exercise showed a high level of equipment, training and organization for work under war conditions.

Conclusion of Macedonia Exercise

AU291845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 80 p 12

[S. Paskovski report]

[Summary] Skopje, 21 Oct--"This year's 'All in Defense and Protection 80' exercise, the concluding part of which was held last Saturday and Sunday, has confirmed the orientation of the SAWP of Macedonia in this respect and made a great and specific contribution to preparations for the country's defense in the event of war or natural disaster.

"About 1.2 million working people, citizens, youths and children participated in the exercise this year. About 10,000 different defense and protection activities were carried out in the 2 concluding days of the exercise. [paragraph continues]

"The working people of nearly 2,000 basic organizations of associated labor and the inhabitants of about 1,100 local communities of Macedonia participated in the 2-day action, in addition to 480,000 youths."

The exercise has unambiguously confirmed Macedonia's defense and self-protection readiness and further advanced the socialization of defense, security and protection in the republic. Pointing out that great results have been achieved in this respect in the last 2 years, Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, said in connection with the conclusion of this year's exercise: "We must train all our working people to ensure that they will know how to defend the country but we must also ensure through these exercises that the working people will know that every day in their working community, where they produce and create income, must be an actual contribution to the country's defense. The struggle for our country's independence lies in our constant readiness to defend that independence. We must demonstrate this striving every day, at every place and in all organized structures of the society. It is in this manner alone," Cemerski said, "that the exercise action can be a part of our entire political system and of our political efforts to safeguard our independence, autonomy and nonalignment in international relations."

The concluding part of the exercise this year demonstrated that "great progress has been made in the degree of organization and quality of execution of tasks under exceptional conditions."

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL COUNCIL ADOPTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DRAFT

LD292049 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG)--The Federal Council of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today adopted the proposed draft for the amendments of the Yugoslav Constitution. These amendments represent an important step forward in the realization of Tito's initiative on collective work, decision-making and responsibility. Seven proposed amendments regulate these questions in all government and self-management organs. According to these amendments, elected and nominated functionaries of self-management, public and other social organs will hold office for a four year term, at the most for two consecutive terms in the same office.

The mandates of the president, vice president and chamber presidents of the Assembly of Yugoslavia will last one year. Each year they will be elected from a different constituent republic and an autonomous province. The president of the Yugoslav Executive Council (premier) cannot be elected for two consecutive terms. Members of the government can be elected to the same function twice consecutively, at the most.

An important innovation is that two years after the election of the president and members of the Federal Executive Council the Assembly will assess the work of its executive body and decide whether it will declare itself in favour of further confidence [as received] to the Federal Executive Council.

After today's debate on proposed amendments, the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia has decided to put the amendments draft to a public discussion which will be completed by February 10 next year. A month after the close of the discussion the Assembly Commission for Constitutional Questions will prepare the draft text for the constitutional law on the implementation of these amendments in the Yugoslav Constitution.

MIKULIC TRACES DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY EDUCATION

LD241858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Mikulic Speech at Celebration of 40th Anniversary of Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee's Party School in Makarska"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Makarska, 24 Oct (TANJUG)--Why is this so-called party study course so important to us even now, 40 years hence, Branko Mikulic asked in his speech. If one takes into account the then prevalent conditions in which the Yugoslav Communist Party was waging its struggle and all the dangers inherent in bringing together prominent party cadres for an extended period of time in one place, it becomes clear that the Marxist training of cadres has been one of the most important issues and tasks in all the stages of the development of our workers movement, a task which our Communist Party carried out successfully even in the most difficult conditions underground and in strict conspiracy. The Communist Party has always considered the Marxist training of cadres and all its members to be one of the indispensable prerequisites for the successful realization of its historical role and of the tasks facing it. Communists had the duty to be in the vanguard not only of revolutionary action, but also in the studying of Marxist theory. This was so because a successful class struggle did not call only for courage and for the resolve to persist with the struggle, but also for complete, scientific comprehension of the circumstances of and possibilities for revolutionary change in social relations and for the corresponding organization and carrying out of the revolutionary struggle and action.

Branko Mikulic then recalled that the communists' Socialist Workers Party had founded party schools as far back as 1919. Marxist training was not abandoned even after the promulgation of the Obznana [proclamation banning the Communist Party issued in 1922] and party schools and course were organized in 1922, 1923 and 1924 under the aegis of the independent workers party and independent trade unions. Such a course was attended in Belgrade in 1926 by Comrade Tito. Genuine schools of Marxism, Branko Mikulic went on, were also organized in the prisons of old Yugoslavia, and through them communist prisoners acquired knowledge of Marxism, studied the policy, strategy and tactics of our party's revolutionary struggle and educated themselves in the broadest sense of the word.

Out of the seven tasks set by Tito at the eighth conference of Zagreb communists, Branko Mikulic went on, two are concerned with the training of communists. Among other things, this conference also adopted, at Tito's proposal, the conclusions that it was necessary "systematically to carry out political-educational work in cells" and "organize local party and if possible also trade union schools in order to build up local party and trade union activists."

Again at the fifth national conference it was decided, among other things, that special attention should be devoted to ideological work in the party and that party training should be organized in all the provincial party organizations on the basis of a uniform program. This is why the Central Committee, after the fifth national conference, organized a higher course in Dubrava in the same house in which this historical conference was held. This course was attended by the most responsible party workers from Yugoslavia, and its work was managed directly by Tito and the Politburo.

Branko Mikulic went on to stress that studying continued to be intense during the national liberation struggle, when the printing and distribution of Marxist literature, newspapers, bulletins, proclamations and other propaganda material were organized.

Party courses were organized in party units and in the field as early as the first half of 1942, and a little later advanced courses and schools were also organized and continued to work throughout the national liberation struggle, including during the pauses between the enemy offensives. He also recalled that the Djuro Djakovic school was opened immediately after the liberation of Belgrade, first with 3-month, then with 1-year and finally with 2-year courses. Party schools were also organized in all the republics, and some cadres were also trained in the institute of social sciences or went abroad for training and education.

Remaining consistent in the conviction that communists, apart from theoretical knowledge, should also have a good mastery of the experiences gained during our revolution and that without this living link with the revolutionary source there could be no true Marxists, we studied the Marxist-Leninist science here, in our own country, Branko Mikulic continued. About 20,000 communists completed party schooling and courses between the Fifth Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party and 1962.

In the (?next) period of our development little attention was paid to Marxist education, so that continuity was very nearly broken, Branko Mikulic went on to say. During this period there was a considerable weakening of the "influence of the LCY in the ideological and political shaping of social consciousness and especially in the Marxist scientific, ideological and political training of communists and young people in general in our schools," to quote Comrade Kardelj. We paid for this dearly. In our society, and even in the LCY, reactionary ideologies of bourgeois society began to manifest themselves quite widely, especially national chauvinism and dogmatic, technocratic, ultraradicalist and similar antisocialist and anti-self-managing ideological attitudes and trends. Not even the LCY leadership was spared. All of this has a very negative effect on the social and political situation in the country.

Branko Mikulic went on to recall Tito's appraisal at the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee presidium of shortcomings in the program of Marxist education in universities, owing to which students had been given "hardly any Marxist training," and of the similar situation at other levels of education and even in the LCY itself. Pointing out that Tito's warnings had given impetus to the revival of the systematic Marxist training of communists, youth, working people and citizens, he noted that a variety of forms of ideological training had for several years now been in use in the LCY and that several hundred thousand members of the LCY were passing annually through the higher forms of Marxist training and Marxist courses. It was also encouraging that an increasing number of workers and individual agricultural producers were taking part in various forms of Marxist training and that young people up to 27 years of age were the most numerous among those attending political schools.

Mikulic went on to recall Comrade Tito's concluding words at the 11th LCY Congress, when he said that he was not yet satisfied "either with the programs for this activity, because they are not what they should be, or with the ability of a number of those in charge of this training" and that "this entire activity must be organized more soundly and systematically." As one of the most important questions, Tito on this occasion referred to "ideological training, cultivation of collective work and increasing personal and collective responsibility."

These critical warnings have been accepted as a fresh incentive for the promotion of the contents and form of the ideopolitical training and Marxist education of communists, Branko Mikulic went on. The communists face the foremost task of training both themselves and the working class for creative work concerned with the development and consolidation of socialist self-managing social relations.

This is our way toward the community of freely associated producers. This path is not an easy one nor will it be a short one. On the contrary, this is a task for a number of generations and for an entire era of radically changing circumstances and people. As consciously oriented revolutionaries, communists in fact confirm their role of the vanguard by not consenting to the "reality" of the circumstances which they encounter but by changing and adapting it to fresh demands and needs. The precondition for this is the "understanding of the conditions and trends of the revolutionary struggle" and the ability to link revolutionary theory with socialist self-managing social practice. This frequently demands from communists, among other things, to be able to separate that which truly encourages further development and the consolidation of socialist self-management from that which pulls backward--either in the direction of strengthening etatism and political centralism or of the penetration of the ideological views and morals of bourgeois society.

Branko Mikulic then dealt with certain difficulties with we face in the development of our society and which are--among other things--also the reason for the manifestation of various views and dilemmas regarding the ways and possibilities of resolving them.

Some tendencies, he said, which manifest themselves more strongly when the problems we face are more complex, offer "solutions" which would lead to deviating from the fundamental orientations of the program and the LCV policy, that is, from socialist self-management, from the federal system as established by AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and from the nonaligned policy. In order to recognize them better we describe them as various "isms"--dogmatism, technocratism, bureaucratism, pseudoliberalism, ultraradicalism, hegemonism, chauvinism and others. Frequently we do not spot them in time, and we pass over them fairly easily in the conviction that in our society they have no social or political basis from which they could germinate. Of course, they neither do nor can threaten the foundations of the socialist self-managing socioeconomic and political system and other values on which our revolution and the joint life of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities rest.

But it is a well known fact that a timely separation of that which is socialist and self-managing in nature from that which is opposed to socialism and self-management, of that which is historically possible from that which is a utopian fantasy, of that which is true from the malicious forgeries of historical facts, false propaganda and politically calculated intrigues, and so forth helps the revolution to achieve its goals more speedily and more fully. It, therefore, goes without saying that we must fight against everything which tries to divert, distort or slow down our revolutionary development, that we must unambiguously and with arguments identify and analyze the ideological and political significance and foresee on time the possible consequences of such tendencies.

Branko Mikulic pointed out in the end how ideological aspects were becoming increasingly more pronounced in the complex situation of the present-day world and how in the development of technology man is exposed to the influences of different ideologies. In addition to the confrontation between the bourgeois and Marxist views of the world, there are diametrically opposed views also within the framework of the socialist world regarding very principled issues in the struggle for socialism, in the relations between communist, workers and other progressive parties and movements in the world, the substance of internationalism and other issues.

Today's world is weighted down by many social, economic and political contradictions and conflicting interests; it is also faced with various pressures, threats, direct or indirect interferences of one people into the internal affairs of others, in particular of newly liberated and nonaligned countries, Branko Mikulic said.

All this should be watched; one should learn to understand correctly the causes and assess the consequences of certain tendencies. This demands from communists and all working people, in particular of the young, that they continuously increase their knowledge, be up to date and well informed, be ideologically and politically educated and grasp the essence of individual events, problems and ideas--both in our society and in the present-day world.

Since the victory of the armed revolution, the LCY, too, has developed successfully and consistently and has implemented in social practice its revolutionary orientations, because it has been capable of "blazing the trails for a continuous, progressive change of the existing situation," as Comrade Kardelj said. It is precisely on this, on its ability to be the creative, impelling force for our society's further development on the foundations of socialist self-management that that implementation of its vanguard role and the range of its initiatives now and in the future will depend to the full extent.

In this the LCY political schools should be involved even more, and they should set an example in linking educational and theoretical activity with socialist self-management practice. Cadres who are being educated in these schools need not acquire textbook knowledge of Marxism, because this could also result in doctrinairism and so-called bookish radicalism; but they should acquire clear, scientifically based notions on the possibilities and directions of revolutionary activity based on Marxism, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at the end of his speech.

BAKALI VISITS DJAKOVICA, ADDRESSES POLITICAL AKTIV

AU282128 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Djakovica--Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, visited Djakovica yesterday. He participated in the work of the communal conference of the League of Communists which discussed current ideopolitical issues of self-managing transformation of vocational education in that commune.

In the morning, Bakali addressed the expanded political aktiv of Djakovica and spoke about certain current socioeconomic and political trends in our country and about trends in international relations and, in this connection, he particularly referred to the immediate tasks of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in economic stabilization in the spirit of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

SERBIA EXTENDS IDENTITY CARD EXCHANGE DEADLINE

AU291812 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly today adopted a draft amendment to the law on identity cards. The amendment extends by 2 years the deadline by which citizens must exchange their identity cards. The change must be done by 31 December 1982 at the latest.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG--Sarajevo, 18 Oct (TANJUG)--The visit of a delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina to the parliament of Baden-Wuerttemberg Province was very successful. Economic relations and cooperation, certain questions pertaining to our workers temporarily employed in this province and questions of scientific and cultural cooperation dominated during the meeting of the two delegations. This was stated by Niko Mihaljevic, president of the Assembly, who led the delegation on a visit to the FRG province, on his return to Sarajevo. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 80 p 2 AU]